Monthly Labor Review

OCTOBER 1952 VOL. 75 NO. 4

Financing of Union Activities

Employer's Duty To Supply Data for Bargaining

Construction Labor on Public Housing

The 1950 Expenditures Data—Interpretation and Use

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

ARTHUR JOY WICKENS, *Deputy Commissioner*

Assistant Commissioners

HERMAN B. BYER

HENRY J. FITZGERALD

CHARLES D. STEWART

Chief Statistician

SAMUEL WEISS

H. M. DOUTY, Chief, Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
W. DUANE EVANS, Chief, Division of Interindustry Economics
EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living
RICHARD F. JONES, Chief, Division of Administrative Services
WALTER O. KEIM, Chief, Division of Field Service
PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, Chief, Office of Program Planning
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Chief, Office of Publications
D'ALTON B. MYERS, Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments
DAVID J. SAPOSS, Special Assistant to the Commissioner
WALTER W. SCHNEIDER, Acting Chief, Division of Construction Statistics
OSCAR WEIGERT, Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Chief, Office of Labor Economics
SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

REGIONAL OFFICES

NEW ENGLAND REGION
WENDELL D. MACDONALD
311 Franklin Street
Boston 10, Mass.
Connecticut — *New Hampshire*
Massachusetts — *Rhode Island*
Maine — *Vermont*

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
ROBERT R. BEHLOW
Room 1000
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
Delaware — *New Jersey*
Pennsylvania — *New York*

SOUTHERN REGION
BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
Room 604
50 Seventh Street, NE.
Atlanta 5, Ga.
Alabama — *North Carolina*
Arkansas — *Oklahoma*
Florida — *South Carolina*
Georgia — *Tennessee*
Louisiana — *Texas*
Maryland — *Virginia*
Mississippi — *West Virginia*
District of Columbia

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
ADOLPH O. BERGER
Room 312
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Ill.
Illinois — *Missouri*
Indiana — *Montana*
Iowa — *Nebraska*
Kansas — *Ohio*
Kentucky — *North Dakota*
Michigan — *South Dakota*
Minnesota — *Wisconsin*

WESTERN REGION
MAX D. KOSSORIS
Room 1074
870 Market Street
San Francisco 2, Calif.
Arizona — *New Mexico*
California — *Oregon*
Colorado — *Utah*
Idaho — *Washington*
Nevada — *Wyoming*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 35 cents a copy.
Subscription price per year—$3.25 domestic, $7.75 foreign.

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

CONTENTS

October 1952 • Vol. 75 • No. 4

Now Available

Community Wage Studies

for 40 Major Labor Market Areas

- These bulletins, for sale at the indicated prices, provide, for each area, cross-industry averages and distributions by earnings classes for office, professional, technical, maintenance, power plant, custodial, warehouse, and shipping jobs.
- Separate data (where possible) for manufacturing, utilities, trade, finance, and service.
- Summaries of prevailing work schedules, shift differentials, vacations, sick leave, benefit plans, and other practices.
- Special information on important local occupations and union wage scales.

ORDER ONLY FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
INDICATE BLS BULLETIN NUMBER AND DESIRED QUANTITY

Area	*BLS Bull No.*	*Price cents*	*Area*	*BLS Bull No.*	*Price cents*
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N .Y	1108	15	Milwaukee, Wis	1099	20
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa	1111	15	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	1068	25
Atlanta, Ga	1102	15	Newark-Jersey City, N. J	1081	25
Birmingham, Ala	1107	15	New Orleans, La	1074	15
Boston, Mass	1106	25	New York, N. Y	1101	30
Buffalo, N. Y	1085	25	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va	1088	15
Chicago, Ill	1105	25	Oklahoma City, Okla	1070	15
Cincinnati, Ohio	1096	20	Philadelphia, Pa	1060	25
Cleveland, Ohio	1056	25	Phoenix, Ariz	1103	15
Columbus, Ohio	1109	20	Pittsburgh, Pa	1082	20
Denver, Colo	1066	20	Providence, R. I	1071	20
Detroit, Mich	1086	25	Richmond, Va	1058	15
Hartford, Conn	1059	20	Rochester, N. Y	1087	20
Houston, Tex	1084	20	St. Louis, Mo	1095	25
Indianapolis, Ind	1075	20	Salt Lake City, Utah	1069	15
Jacksonville, Fla	1110	15	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	1076	25
Kansas City, Mo	1064	20	Scranton, Pa	1078	15
Los Angeles, Calif	1094	25	Seattle, Wash	1057	20
Louisville, Ky	1112	20	Trenton, N. J	1104	15
Memphis, Tenn	1067	15	Worcester, Mass	1077	20

The Labor Month in Review

THE AFL CONVENTION, in an action unprecedented in 71 years, voted endorsement of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Many national and local bodies of organized labor turned their attention to the political campaigns. Negotiations were virtually completed for new contracts in both the hard and soft coal industries. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin reported increasing employment in several centers which had previously been designated as labor-surplus areas.

The AFL's 71st Convention

The AFL's 71st was a convention of "firsts." For the first time in 57 years, the Federation met in New York City. For the first time since 1881, the AFL convened during a political campaign. For the first time a Presidential candidate—in fact, both major party nominees—appeared before an AFL convention. And fort he first time, the AFL by convention vote, after hearing both candidates and comparing the platforms of their parties, advised and urged "each and every member" of affiliated unions to "vote for Adlai E. Stevenson for President of the United States on November 4." Previous endorsements of Presidential candidates, last made by the AFL in 1924, were voted by the AFL executive council.

In recommending support for the Democratic nominee, the AFL executive council reviewed the party declarations of the Republicans and Democrats on issues which an AFL committee presented to the platform committees of the conventions of the two parties. The council also analyzed the stands of the parties and the statements of their candidates and presented its findings as the basis for making an endorsement. Although several international unions did not support the motion, no opposition was expressed. The resolution emphasized that as parts of a voluntary organization, AFL affiliates and their members were free to act as they saw fit.

Much time was devoted to international affairs. AFL representatives working with the free trade-unions of Europe, Latin America, and Asia reported their observations. Leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the union movements of Great Britain, France, India, and elsewhere were heard by the delegates. A full working relationship between the AFL and the ICFTU was reestablished.

The growing concern of the AFL for improved race relations was evident in declarations of AFL leaders, at a luncheon sponsored jointly by the Jewish Labor Committee and the National Urban League, in resolutions adopted, and in the choice of the location of the next AFL convention. Consideration of one city was dropped when attention was called to discriminatory practices reported there. An invitation extended by St. Louis, Mo., was accepted tentatively, providing that downtown hotels and restaurants will be open to Negro and white delegates on an equal basis.

Steady growth in AFL membership was reported. Actual per capita payments as of June 30, 1952, were reported for 8,098,302, an increase of more than 250,000 from 1951. Underreporting of membership by several international unions indicated an even higher total membership. The convention unanimously reelected president William Green (to his 29th term), secretary-treasurer George Meany, and the 13 vice presidents who constitute the ALF's executive council.

New FMCS Director

David L. Cole, veteran New Jersey arbitrator and mediator, was named by President Truman to fill the place of Cyrus S. Ching, who resigned as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service effective October 1. Mr. Cole, upon taking office, expressed hope that means could be evolved for solving emergency disputes which would avoid both injunctions and plant seizures.

"I believe that in the field of emergency disputes it is possible to find a large area of agreement with respect to the kind of approach to be used," Mr. Cole observed. "I intend to explore this possibility to the utmost in the hope that something constructive may be proposed to the Congress which will leave the responsibility of resolving such disputes where it essentially belongs—namely, with the contracting parties themselves."

Coal Settlement

Acceptance of the agreement reached between the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bitumi-

nous Coal Operators Association by the Southern Coal Producers Association marked the virtual end of the miners' 1952 wage negotiations. An across-the-board wage increase of $1.90 a day and an additional 10-cents-a-ton payment to the Welfare and Retirement Fund were the most important gains made by the union. The wage increase brought the basic daily rate in northern bituminous fields to $18.25. The royalty payment becomes 40 cents a ton for soft coal. Termination of the contract remains subject to 60-days' notice and the contract may be reopened September 30, 1953, or thereafter.

Other important clauses in the soft-coal agreement include recognition of seniority for the first time throughout the industry, an anti-leasing proviso, a clause limiting legal actions against the union, and a modernized safety code.

In advance of the BCOA settlement, arrangements were made between the UMW and nonmember operators west of Ohio, in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, to continue working with the understanding that they would accept the BCOA agreement.

An interim agreement was also reached by the miners with the anthracite operators which provided a 20-cents-a-ton increase in royalty payments to the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund, bringing this to 50 cents a ton. The royalty increase will be incorporated in the final contract negotiated between the UMA and the hard-coal operators.

Wage advances won by the miners were submitted by the employers to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval. At its Cincinnati convention, the UMW demanded prompt approval. The anthracite operators secured OPS approval of a 20-cents-a-ton price advance to cover increased royalty payments.

Wage Stabilization

WSB Director Archibald Cox reported that many unions and employers are turning to a wide variety of fringe benefits, since substantial wage increases under existing WSB policies have virtually been exhausted. An estimated 200 different fringe benefits have been submitted to WSB, including such items as paid lunches, 2 or 3 days of paid funeral leave, severance pay, longer paid vacations, and wider differentials for second and third shifts. The New York Regional WSB Director reported that 250 of the last 1,000 contracts received by his office included Election Day as a new paid holiday. Although the Board has not yet evolved a policy covering wage adjustments reflecting increased productivity, numerous agreements providing for productivity wage increases have been received for review.

Economic Background

In September, civilian employment was at a record high for the month, almost 62.3 million. By mid-September, the number of workers claiming unemployment-insurance benefits had declined to a postwar low. The number of workers in nonfarm establishments rose by almost 900,000 between mid-July and mid-August to 46.9 million, an all-time high for the month. Manufacturing employment rose by 700,000 in mid-August to 15.9 million, reflecting recovery in basic steel and metalworking and seasonal expansion in food processing and soft-goods industries. Employment in New York City and Detroit, was reported greatly improved.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers, including overtime and other premium pay, were $1.66 in August, an increase of 1.4 cents from July. The average factory workweek rose by three-tenths of an hour to 40.2 hours in the same period. As a result, weekly pay checks of factory workers averaged $66.85 in August, $1.05 above July.

Total strike idleness dropped sharply in August, with an estimated 2.1 million man-days lost, in contrast to a loss of 12.5 million in July. Four strikes starting in August involved 10,000 or more workers each.

Expenditures for new construction in September totaled $3,112 million, about the same as in August. With dollar outlays over $3 billion for three successive months, construction expenditures for 1952's third quarter were at a record high figure of $9.3 billion.

Retail prices of goods and services purchased by moderate-income urban families averaged 0.2 percent higher on August 15 than a month earlier. The CPI rose to 191.1, 12.3 percent higher than June 15, 1950, and 3.0 percent above a year ago. The "Old Series" CPI declined fractionally in the month to 192.3 for August 15.

Financing of Union Activities

An examination of the sources of income and the methods employed to raise funds for membership services

KIRK R. PETSHEK AND WILLIAM PASCHELL*

UNION ACTIVITIES depend not solely on the decisions of its policy-making body, but at least as much on the efficiency of the administration in collecting revenues and allocating them wisely and according to plan. The primary usefulness of examining union finances is to serve as an aid in understanding how labor organizations function. Knowledge of how union revenues are derived and for what activities they are spent is as significant as the total funds available.

Interrelationship of Union Levels

Generally, the three levels of union organization involved in collecting and disbursing funds are the local, the international, and the federation. The primary collection agent for all three levels is invariably the local, as most union revenues emanate from the individual member. As in matters of general union organization, however, the international has become in most cases the focal point regarding finances, since complicated functions and greater interrelationship demand greater strength at this level.

In joining a union, the worker has to pay his initiation fee and dues. He may well ask: "What use is going to be made of my money," or "what is it going to do for me?" In all cases, the contribution of individual members will be shared in unequal parts by the local, the international, and the federation—usually in that order. Flowing back to the worker and his local, and to some extent to the international, are direct services and broad institutional advantages. In order to render the maximum services and advantages to its members, the union, at all levels, must be firmly established and efficiently administered. Part of this strength lies in its financial resources which give the union economic reserve power in collective bargaining and in dealing with other organizations.

The direct benefits which the individual union member derives from his financial contribution to the union and his participation in its affairs take the form of higher wages, better working conditions, and other benefits gained through collective bargaining. Time and money are often spent for assisting workers in the settlement of daily grievances, or for arbitration and legal expenses in taking their case "on up." In addition, a percentage of the members' dues may contribute to union-financed retirement pensions, disability or death benefits, health centers, or other activities. For many members, the union also serves as a "lodge"—a center for social and recreational activities. It also often gives guidance and assists the worker and his family in personal problems.

The local receives a return for the per capita levies through the services of organizers maintained by the international to assist locals; seasoned negotiators and technical experts are frequently provided by the international to assist locals in collective bargaining. The international may negotiate a "key" agreement with the leading firms in an industry, setting a pattern for the locals to follow. Strike reserves, whether specifically ear-marked or part of general funds, are often held by the international in addition to those held by the local. Assistance is often given in ar-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

bitration and the final grievance steps, and if a case goes to the courts, legal and technical help is given by the international. If desirable, the latter may send its own representatives to appear before the National Labor Relations Board or other Government agencies.

Similarly, the federation will come to the help of its member internationals in matters of organization, legal and governmental representation, or economic research to aid in key negotiations. The federation may undertake to represent unions before legislative committees or to appear with them and to seek favorable legislation both on the national scene and in the States. The strength of the federation is thrown behind national unions on important issues to forward mutual objectives.

Chart 1 shows the way in which money flows from members to the local, thence to the international, and from there to the federation, and how services flow back to each level from every other recipient of the funds.

Primary sources of trade-union financial data are constitutions, convention proceedings, and officers' reports. These important documents indicate sources of income available to locals, internationals and federations, as well as the responsibility of each of these levels for certain functions and activities. Somewhat less clear are those precise functions for which money is disbursed, but union financial reports usually throw some light on this matter.

The following analysis is based entirely on these documents. Ninety international union constitutions, covering about four-fifths of all union members, were surveyed.[1] Union convention proceedings were also consulted in many instances. The financial statements of international unions were not used in the analysis of receipts, since an overwhelming proportion of constitutions yielded information on per capita charges. On the other hand, such documents provide very little information about the pattern of expenditures.

In contrast to a 1946 study [2] of union finances based primarily on data from bylaws and constitutions of some 350 local unions, international constitutions were used in the current study. Local bylaws frequently specify exact amounts of dues charged, while the constitutions of international unions often leave the determination of the amount of dues within limits (or above a minimum) to the locals. They specify, on the other hand, the amount of per capita taxes the local has to pay to the international. It was therefore possible in the Taft study to establish a relationship between local dues and health, welfare, or pension benefits to members, while in quite a few cases a direct link between per capita taxes of the international and benefit plans emerged from the current study. However, the conclusions on this point dovetail: in older unions of skilled workers, higher dues and per capita taxes are likely to be associated with union-financed benefits; in more recently established unions, collectively bargained benefit plans and lower charges to members are likely to be found. In the latter unions, low dues do not indicate the absence of basic services to union members.

Sources of Revenue

A variety of methods are employed by unions to finance their activities. The initiation fee is the first payment which a worker faces when joining a union. Such payments have attracted wide public attention and have been subjected to some regulation by the Taft-Hartley Act. The amounts charged in the unions analyzed ranged from a low of $1 to generally a high of $100.

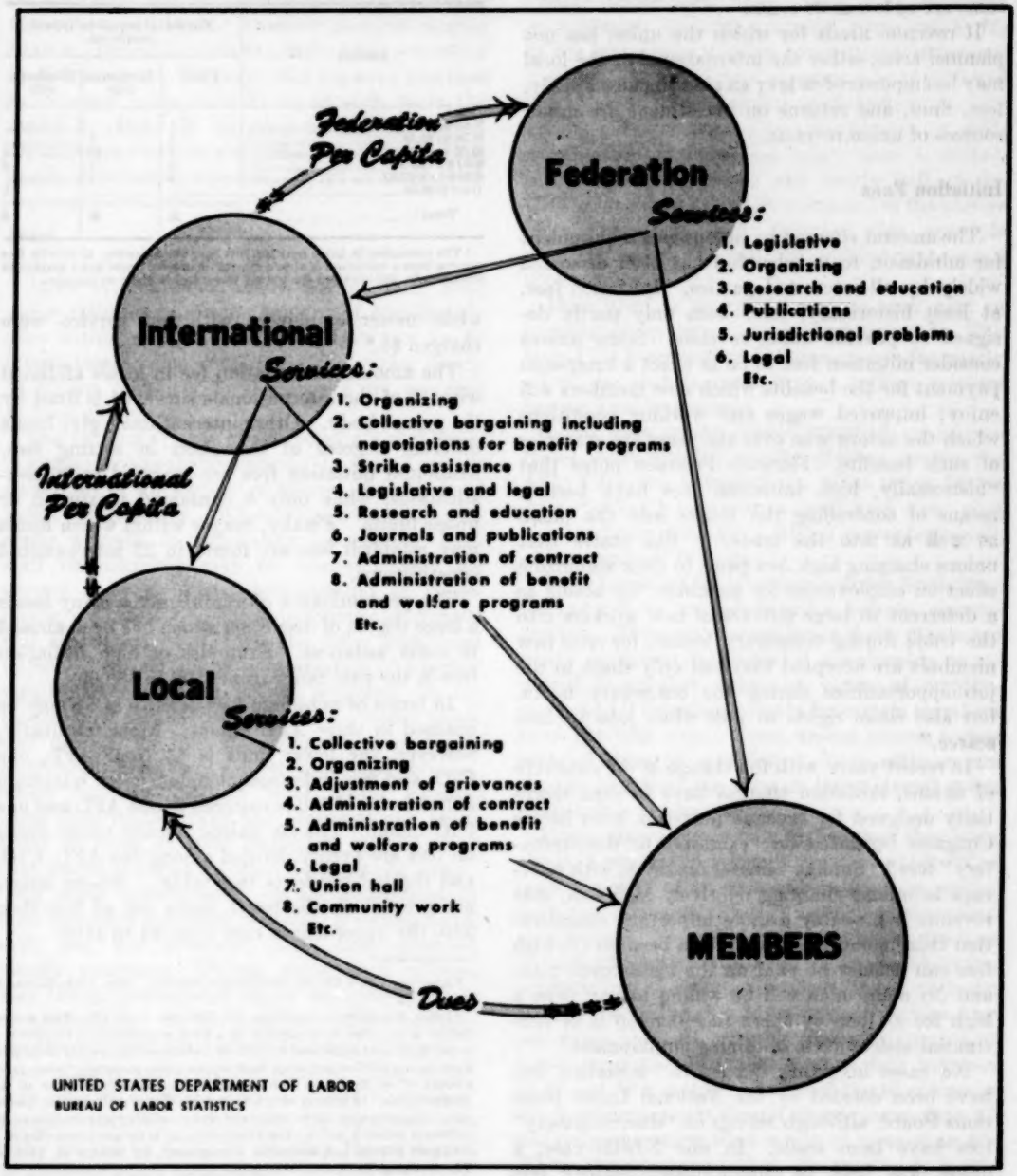
The broad base of a union's financial receipts is its dues, generally collected by local unions. The vast majority of internationals fail to specify a fixed amount, and mostly set only a minimum. This practice leaves a good deal of discretion to the local, and makes impossible an exact statement about the amount of dues. Dues, however, are estimated to range from $2 to $4 per month in most instances.

The amount of dues which is passed on to the international is called per capita tax—a term often also used for the small share of these amounts which has to be remitted by the international to the parent federation. The per capita tax due the international is usually stated exactly by its constitution, and comprises the largest part of the international's income. Most per capita pay-

[1] Included are the latest available constitutions of 48 AFL unions with a combined membership of over 7.1 million; 17 CIO unions, with more than 3.6 million members; and 25 unaffiliated or independent unions, with approximately 1.2 million members. With few exceptions, most of these constitutions were current in 1951.

[2] Dues and Initiation Fees in Labor Unions, by Philip Taft. (*In* Quarterly Journal of Economics, February 1946.)

Chart 1. Flow of Union Revenues and Services*



*The listings of services are by no means exhaustive nor necessarily confined to the levels shown. Many of the individual items could be expanded, e. g., research and education could include compilation of economic data; preparation of manuals containing contract data; preparation for presentation of union views to governmental bodies; etc. An example of services that may overlap is in collective bargaining where negotiations on an industry- or company-wide basis may be led largely by international union negotiators with certain issues left for local bargaining.

Factors such as degree of union centralization, size, revenues, and industry problems affect the stress which unions place on various services.

ments are in the neighborhood of $1 per month; some are as low as 50 cents.

If revenue needs for which the union has not planned arise, either the international or the local may be empowered to levy an assessment. Finally, fees, fines, and returns on investment are minor sources of union revenue.

Initiation Fees

The amount charged by unions as a requirement for admission to membership has been discussed widely by all interested parties. Initiation fees, at least historically, have been only partly designed to provide union revenue. Some unions consider initiation fees to be in effect a lump-sum payment for the benefits which new members will enjoy; improved wages and working conditions which the unions won over the years are examples of such benefits. Florence Peterson notes that "historically, high initiation fees have been a means of controlling the intake into the union as well as into the trade." [3] She states that unions charging high fees point to their stabilizing effect on employment for members "by acting as a deterrent to large influxes of new workers into the trade during temporary booms, for once new members are accepted they not only share in the job opportunities during the temporary boom, but also claim rights to jobs when jobs become scarce."

In recent years, with the change in the structure of unions, initiation charges have become essentially designed for revenue purposes, even before Congress legislated on "excessive or discriminatory" fees.[4] Sumner Slichter observes, with reference to unions charging relatively high fees, that revenue is probably a more important consideration than membership limitation because (1) high fees can usually be paid on the installment plan, and (2) many men will be willing to pay even a high fee as long as union membership is of substantial assistance in obtaining employment.[5]

No cases involving "excessive" initiation fees have been decided by the National Labor Relations Board, although rulings on "discriminatory" fees have been made. In one NLRB case, a union was held to charge discriminatory fees because nonunion workers who had been employed for more than a year, were required to pay $15 after a union-shop clause had been secured,

Initiation fees in 52 international union constitutions

Amount	Number of unions by type of provisions		
	Fixed	Minimum only	Maximum only
No fee	1		
$1.00 to $2.50	5	7	
$3.00 to $5.00	7	10	3
$10.00 to $25.00	3	7	2
$35.00 to $100.00	4	2	
Over $100.00			1
Total [1]	20	26	6

[1] The remaining 38 union constitutions have the following: 22 provide fees ranging from a minimum of $1 to a maximum of $100; 1 provides a maximum initiation fee not to exceed the weekly wage; and 15 make no mention.

while newer employees with less service were charged $5.[6]

The amount of initiation fee in locals affiliated with 19 of the internationals surveyed is fixed by the parent body. Other internationals give locals differing degrees of discretion in setting fees. Minimum initiation fees are specified in 26 constitutions, while only 6 contained maximum or upper limits. Finally, ranges within which locals may establish fees are found in 22 international constitutions.

The predominance of minima gives many locals a large degree of discretion which has been abused in some instances. Examples of high initiation fees in the past range from $500 to $3,000.[7]

In terms of minimum fees as little as $1 may be charged in three AFL unions. Most frequently, however, the lower limit is $5 (four AFL, one CIO, and two independent unions). A minimum entrance fee of $50 is required in one AFL and one CIO union. The six unions placing upper limits on fees are evenly divided among the AFL, CIO, and the independents (see table). Where ranges are prescribed, the lower limits are all less than $10; the upper limits vary from $5 to $100.

---

[3] American Labor Unions, by Florence Peterson. New York, Harper & Bros., p. 124.

[4] Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, sec. 8 (b) (5). This section defines as an unfair labor practice by a labor organization or its agents, a requirement that employees covered by union-shop agreements make payment, as a condition precedent to becoming union members, "a fee, in an amount which the Board finds excessive or discriminatory under all the circumstances. In making such a finding, the Board shall consider, among other relevant factors, the practices and customs of labor organizations in the particular industry, and the wages currently paid to the employees affected."

[5] Union Policies and Industrial Management, by Sumner H. Slichter. The Brookings Institution, 1941, p. 64.

[6] 99 NLRB No. 166.

[7] The Closed Union and the Right to Work, by Ralph A. Newman. (In Columbia Law Review, January 1943, p. 42.) See also testimony by Corwin Edwards in Hearings before TNEC, Part 31-A, p. 18192 (76th Cong., 3d Sess.).

Local unions are required to remit portions of the initiation fees to the international, according to most constitutions. Absolute amounts ranging from as little as 25 cents to a high of $50 are stated in 48 instances. However, the required amounts in 39 cases range from $1 to $5 with 19 in the modal $1 class. In 14 other unions, the parent organization receives a specified percentage of the locally determined fees—usually 25 or 50 percent.

Dues

Most international unions permit their local union affiliates to set the amount of membership dues within certain limits (see chart 2). In 80 international union constitutions, covering nearly 11 million members, local dues are not specified as fixed amounts.

The varying degrees of autonomy allowed locals in setting dues probably indicate the parent union's awareness of the variety of factors affecting local union expenditures. Where local autonomy generally prevails in negotiating agreements, local staff requirements may be relatively high for several reasons. The administration of agreements, i. e., costs involved in processing grievances and arbitration cases, may also differ from local to local. Again, it may be a question of whether member-financed local benefit programs are included in a local's dues structure. Some locals also provide an intensive educational program, local union journals, or other additional services, which likewise increase local costs. Finally, some local leaders raise the ability-to-pay argument in favor of local discretion, pointing out that wages of members often differ among locals.

In some international unions, differences in dues structure are based on levels of occupational skill, sex, and coverage under union-financed benefit programs. Unions using such criteria may charge journeymen higher dues than helpers or apprentices. In at least two AFL unions—the Hatters and the United Garment Workers—dues minima are lower for women. The higher dues usually collected from so-called beneficiary members (eligible and paying for benefits) generally exceed by $1 to $2 monthly the dues paid by nonbeneficiary members.[8]

International constitutions generally set minimum dues standards, particularly where the per capita tax is specified. This places an effective "floor" under local dues. Since dues expressed as minimum amounts are most prevalent by far in the international union constitutions surveyed, a general statement here on exact dues established is precluded. Such minima are found particularly among AFL unions. Over 85 percent of AFL membership (representing more than 6 million members in 30 unions) and nearly half of the CIO unions (and half of its members) in the survey have prescribed dues minima; this principle also applies to the bulk of independent union membership.

Dues fixed as specified amounts rank next in importance in terms of workers covered. The large CIO Steelworkers Union accounts for nearly all of the slightly more than 1 million workers having fixed union dues.

Local dues falling within specified ranges are found in 12 unions, equally divided among the AFL, CIO, and independents. One union fixes a dues "ceiling" based on a maximum rate, and another bases dues on a sliding percentage scale of its members' total pay.

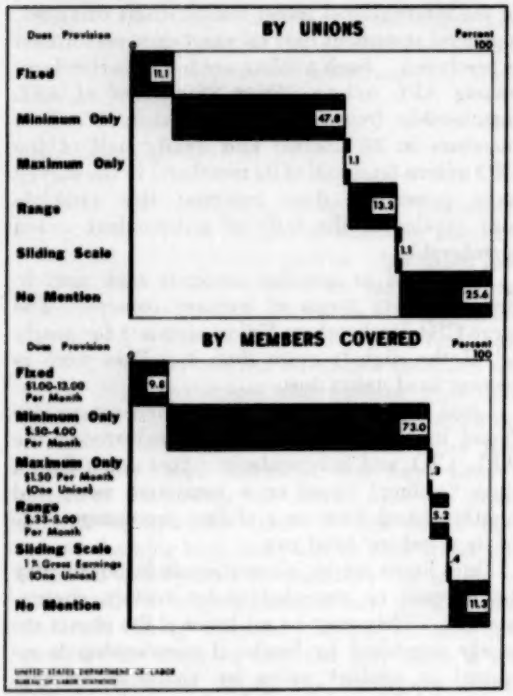
Dues limits set by internationals for locals may be lowered or exceeded under certain circumstances. They may be set lower if the plants are newly organized by locals; if membership is required in another union by virtue of employment; and if bargaining rights for certain members have not been won. Some unions permit higher rates if dues of established local affiliates are already higher at the time an international union constitution is adopted.

Union dues are generally higher than they were about 5 years ago when it was reported: "The large majority of union members are now paying dues of $1 a month, although a substantial number are paying $1.50, and some are paying as much as $2 and $2.50 a month dues."[9] In recent years, expenditures of unions have been rising with the general rise in prices. Most union members now pay more than $1 monthly dues. In terms of minimum dues, the modal amount falls between $1.51 and $2 a month. Seven of the 10 unions in the fixed-dues group do not charge more than $2 and only one union fixes a rate of more than $5. Where ranges are specified, the maximum is $5;

[8] Unions may also set lower dues rates for the honorary membership usually offered at a nominal sum to retired or disabled members.

[9] Florence Peterson, op. cit., p. 120.

Chart 2. Method of Establishing Dues in 90 International Union Constitutions, by Unions and by Members Covered



for the 12 unions in this group, the average midpoint is approximately $2.

Actual dues in the many unions with only minimum limits may be considerably higher than the specified minima. The following conclusion was reached by a writer on the labor movement: "The amount (of dues) varies from $1.50 to $5.00 a month, in the largest number of unions, with $2.00 and $4.00 respectively in the CIO and the AFL, the prevailing figures for most of the large unions. In some of the highly skilled crafts, union dues are much higher." [10]

An interesting comparison between changes in dues and changes in wage rates has recently been made by the secretary-treasurer of the AFL Machinists. He states that IAM union dues have risen by 14 percent in the last 10 years as compared with a doubling of the prevailing hourly wage rate.[11]

Unemployed members are a special problem with which unions have to deal in connection with dues. They could be dropped from membership or allowed to continue as members; in the latter case, they are enabled to carry considerable weight in union meetings during severe depressions. Although the solution varies, some unions require at least a token of financial obligation to the union.

More than half of all the unions in the study make special allowances for financial hardship of unemployed members and collect dues below usual levels or waive payments under such circumstances. Of the 47 unions with special provisions for unemployed members, about a third require some payment, usually from 10 cents to $1 for so-called "out-of-work" stamps. No payment is stipulated by 30 unions, although a few of these view the dues waiver as a temporary remission payable in whole or in part when a member is reemployed. The most frequent standard for determining dues waivers is for unemployed members to work less than 5 calendar days or 40 hours per month. Some unions provide special dues treatment only if the unemployment arises from circumstances beyond the member's control.

Per Capita Taxes

Per capita taxes—the amounts which locals remit each month to their parent international for an individual member—constitute the major form of income for international unions. In turn, these unions affiliated with the AFL or the CIO pay a tax for each of their members to their respective parent federation. In the AFL, this tax is 4 cents per month; in the CIO, 10 cents.

In contrast to the flexibility allowed locals in determining their dues structure, the exact amount of per capita tax or methods for its precise computation are found in 83 of the 90 international constitutions analyzed. The 7 unions not in this group are all relatively small (10,000 or less members) and in most instances have no locals.

Per capita taxes of international unions have also risen since Florence Peterson reported 5 years ago that a "majority of constitutions

[10] "Dollar Worth" of the Unions, by J. B. S. Hardman. (*In* The House of Labor. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951, p. 411.)

[11] The Machinists Monthly Journal, November 1951, p. 324.

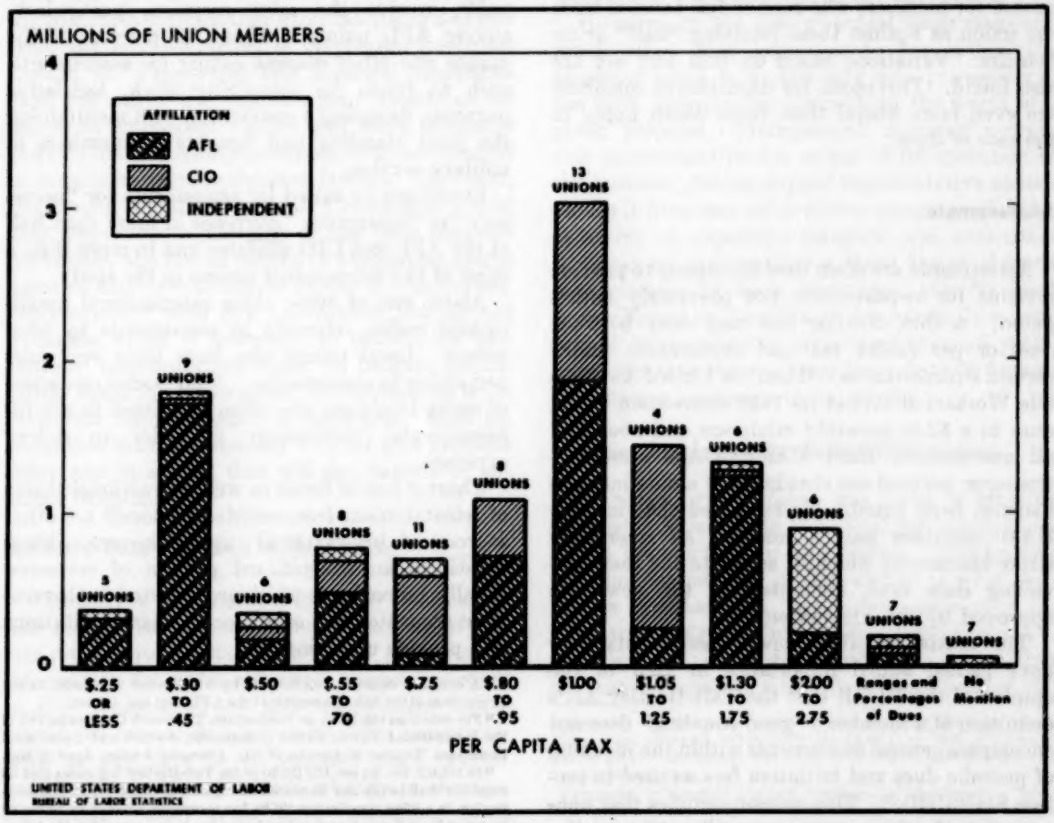
stipulate per capita taxes from 30 to 50 cents a month, although a number have 60 and 75 cents monthly taxes. Some of the 'benefit' unions, composed of skilled craftsmen have per capita taxes of $1 to $2 per month."[12]

The upward shift in per capita taxes is demonstrated in chart 3. Monthly per capita payments of 50 cents or less per member appear in only 20 constitutions covering about 2.5 million members of the nearly 12 million in the survey; 1 large AFL union accounts for almost half the members in this group. Most frequently, the per capita tax is over 50 cents. Per capita taxes of 44 unions with over 7 million members range from 55 cents to $1.25. The modal per capita tax of $1 is paid for over 3 million members of locals affiliated with 9 AFL and 4 CIO international unions.

An interesting correlation exists between the amount of per capita tax and the provisions for special welfare payments. In the group of 76 constitutions specifying definite per capita amounts, 33 provide death benefits. A per capita tax of less than $1 is found in only about 1 of every 4 in this "benefit" group; the remainder charge $1 or more. In these 33 unions, all but 50,000 of over 5 million workers are AFL members. Disability benefits are paid by only 8 international unions, each receiving per capita payments of $1 or more monthly; 7 are AFL affiliates with a

[12] Peterson, op. cit., p. 121.

Chart 3. Monthly Per Capita Tax Specified in 90 International Union Constitutions*



*Two independent unions whose combined membership is too small to be shown graphically have per capita taxes ranging from 80 to 95 cents.

total membership of about 1.6 million. Retirement, sick, unemployment, and accident benefits, though less common, are also found in some unions irrespective of affiliation. A mention of homes for the aged and indigent appears in an AFL and an independent union constitution.[13]

Many AFL unions have carried over the tradition of providing benefits found in older fraternal organizations. Few references, however, to benefits are found in CIO constitutions. This is largely explained by prevailing conditions when CIO unions were formed. At that time, at least part of the responsibility of providing assistance to individuals was being assumed by government at all levels. This development in turn led to collective bargaining for such benefits.

Some international constitutions require that different amounts of per capita tax must be remitted for members who receive full benefits from the union as against those receiving "half" or no benefits. Variations based on skill and sex are also found. Provisions for unemployed members are even more liberal than those which apply in the case of dues.

Assessments

Assessments are often used by unions to provide revenue for requirements not previously anticipated. A thin dividing line may exist between dues or per capita tax and assessments under certain circumstances. When the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at its 1951 convention raised dues to a $2.50 monthly minimum and abolished all assessments, Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, pointed out that in effect a dues increase had not been voted. He explained that in 1950 UAW members paid a sum for an emergency strike assessment which, if added to the then prevailing dues rate, amounted to the new rate approved by the convention.[14]

The matter of dues versus assessments may have gained added importance in view of the opinion of the NLRB that the Taft-Hartley Act's definition of a member's "good standing" does not encompass general assessments within the meaning of periodic dues and initiation fees as used in section 8(a)(3)(B).[15] This opinion signifies that nonpayment of union assessments will not jeopardize a worker's employment opportunity under a union-shop agreement. Hence, unions attain better assurance that necessary operating costs will be met if they establish dues requirements which realistically anticipate their financial needs.

Assessments may be made by the international, by the local, or by intermediate bodies such as joint boards or councils which are usually composed of locals in related trades or in the same industry. Typically, a union body such as the executive board can initiate a levy; in some cases, membership approval by a referendum vote is also required.

Nearly a third of all the international unions in the study use assessments for strike or various welfare purposes. In some instances, the levy is used to supplement already existing funds when per capita tax allocations are inadequate. Assessments for strike aid and death benefits, in that order, receive the most mention, particularly among AFL unions. About 10 percent of the unions cite other reasons calling for assessments, such as funds for organizing work, legislative purposes, financing a convention, and maintaining the good standing and benefits of members in military service.

Funds can be raised by assessments for "necessary" or "emergency" purposes in more than half of the AFL and CIO affiliates and in more than a third of the independent unions in the study.

About one of every three international constitutions makes reference to assessments by local unions. Local unions also have their own rules pertaining to assessments. Joint bodies composed of many locals are also often permitted to ask for assessments, particularly in order to defray expenses.

Charter fees of locals as well as fractional shares of reinstatement fees remitted by locals are other sources of international union income. Fines constitute an insignificant portion of revenues. Finally, union funds which are invested in Government securities, real estate, or financial institutions also provide union income.

---

[13] A complete report of benefits paid by AFL unions is included in the Proceedings of the 70th Convention of the AFL, 1951 (pp. 150–154).

[14] For debate on this issue, see Proceedings, Thirteenth Convention 1951 of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO), Afternoon Session, April 2, 1951.

[15] 95 NLRB No. 80; sec. 8(a)(3)(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act states that no employer shall justify any discrimination against an employee for nonmembership in a labor organization "if he has reasonable grounds for believing that membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership."

The Employer's Duty To Supply Data for Collective Bargaining

JAY E. SHANKLIN*

THE CASES coming before the National Labor Relations Board and available collective-bargaining contracts indicate that there is a rising demand from the representatives of employees for information on wage rates and business operations that will affect the pay, working conditions, or status of employees. More and more contracts provide that the employer supply such information in orderly and comprehensive fashion. However, the Board and the courts have consistently held that, regardless of the lack of any such contract provisions, the law of collective bargaining places upon an employer a duty to supply the employees' representative with any information that he has available which is necessary to enable the employees' representative either to bargain intelligently upon the issues raised in negotiations or to police the administration of contracts. Such information must be supplied without unreasonable delay and in a form that will not impede or obstruct bargaining.

Accurate Data Required in Bargaining

This duty of the employer to supply information has one of its principal roots, aside from the statutory requirement, in the need for accurate information to make collective bargaining work at all. When employee and management representatives face each other across the bargaining table to negotiate on an intricate piece rate or pension plan, each must know what he is bargaining about. They must have something more tangible than the "feel" or "look" of a proposition to be able to evaluate it. Take a simple offer of a 10-cent raise above the rate provided in the prior contract: if none of the employees has had a raise since the old contract was negotiated, it means one thing; but if nearly all the employees have had 8- or 10-cent individual increases during the interim, it means quite another thing. Plainly, the 10-cent offer has no real meaning unless the facts of the going rate of the individual employees are put on the table before the negotiators.

"Sound collective-bargaining agreements are negotiated on the basis of facts," according to one mangement organization. "The more facts available to the negotiators, the less likelihood that the negotiations will be conducted on an emotional pitch. The closer the parties can hew to the facts, the more business-like will be the process of negotiating the collective-bargaining agreement."[1]

However, in the case of actual wage rates and much other data necessary to bargaining, the employer often is in virtually sole possession of the facts essential for determining the worth of a given proposal. Management normally accrues this information in the course of its operation of the business; the employees' representative cannot obtain it from any other source except possibly by extensive or expensive research, and sometimes not even by that method without the employer's cooperation. In such situations, the National Labor Relations Board and the courts, in a long line of decisions going back more than 10 years, have held that the employer has a duty to furnish information necessary to bargaining.

Contract Provisions To Supply Information

In recent years, there has been a growing tendency to recognize this need for information and to provide for it in the contract. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in a 1948 survey of wage provisions reported that "agreements sometimes require that the union be furnished lists of all rates, classifications, and job descriptions . . . or that the union receive periodically a statement of the

*Assistant Director of Information, National Labor Relations Board. Any opinions expressed, unless specifically credited, are those of the writer and are not to be attributed to the Board or General Counsel, or to the U. S. Department of Labor.

[1] Preparing to Negotiate, National Association of Manufacturers, Industrial Relations Department, New York, 1947 (Management Memo No. 2, p. 8) quoted in Collective Bargaining Principles and Practices, by C. Wilson Randle, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1951 (p. 161).

hours worked and wages received by its members." One contract provision, reported in the survey, granted a union committee the right to inspect pay checks of employees before issuance, if the union desired it.[2] Numerous contracts provide that the employer shall supply information on job classifications or evaluations, usually in advance of any proposed changes.[3] A recent contract also provides that the company shall give the union advance notice of major changes in business methods which might result in a reduction in working force or a reduction in pay.[4] Another contract provides for a study of the wage structure by a joint committee composed of three union and three company representatives.[5] This agreement further provides that "all company data which is pertinent to the authorized studies of the committee . . . shall be made available by the company."

Inherent in the idea of collective bargaining is the free and willing exchange between the bargainers of the information necessary to carry forward bargaining. But the supplying of necessary information cannot be left as a matter to be bargained about, the Board and the courts have ruled. The broad purpose of the National Labor Relations Act, as stated in the act, is to achieve peaceful labor-management relations by "the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes." This high purpose would scarcely be furthered by the making of mere paper agreements based upon ignorance and misunderstanding between the parties.

Necessary Information

On the question of what information is necessary to fair and fruitful bargaining, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board summarized the general rule as follows: "An employer's duty to bargain also includes the obligation to furnish the bargaining representative with sufficient information to enable the union to bargain intelligently and to understand and discuss the issues raised by the employer in opposition to the union's demands. The extent and nature of such information depends upon the bargaining which takes place in any particular case."

In cases coming before the Board, unions have sought information on the following subjects: (1) wages of employees in the unit and methods of computing them; (2) premiums and other financial details of a group insurance plan; (3) comparative wages of competing companies; (4) productivity of employees; (5) transfers of employees to another plant; (6) subcontracting of work to other companies; (7) a financial statement of the employing company; (8) dividends and capitalization; (9) manufacturing costs; (10) incoming and outgoing orders; (11) production requirements on government orders.[6] Information on the number of employees hired as replacements for strikers was sought in two cases, but in each the Board declined to order the employer to supply it under the circumstances.[7]

The information asked by employee bargaining representatives falls into three general categories: (1) wage information; (2) data on business operations which might affect the pay or status of employees; and (3) data indicating the company's ability to pay. The Board and the courts in various cases have ordered employers to furnish each of these three types of information within certain limits.

Wage Information

The furnishing of wage information has most often been the subject of litigation before the Board and the courts. The first such case was brought to the Board in 1942 by a union of clerical and technical employees.[8] The union had requested the company to furnish it with a list of employees in the bargaining unit and the current rate of pay, job classification, duties, and the wage

[2] Collective Bargaining Provisions, General Wage Provisions, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1948 (Bull. No. 908-8, pp. 82, 83).

[3] For example, see General Electric-IUE 1950 contract, in Contracts, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, 20:801; CIO Rubber Workers 1948 contract with U. S. Rubber and 1949 contract with B. F. Goodrich, ibid., 21:921; New York Stock Exchange-AFL Office Employees 1950 contract, ibid., 28:806; Ball Brothers Co. and Glass Workers, 1951-52 contract, in Union Contracts and Collective Bargaining, Prentice-Hall, New York (pp. 56, 931).

[4] Consolidated Edison-Utility Workers 1949 contract, in Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contract Texts, op. cit. 26:8.

[5] Allis-Chalmers UAW-CIO 1950-55 contract, in Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contracts, 21:241-257.

[6] For a symposium of union officials' views on the information needed by bargaining agents, see also What Kind of Information Do Labor Unions Want in Financial Statements, Journal of Accountancy, vol. 87 (pp. 368-377).

For discussion of the entire problem of information in collective bargaining, see Employer's Obligation to Produce Data for Collective Bargaining, by Herbert L. Sherman, Jr., Minnesota Law Review, December 1950 (pp. 24-46).

[7] *Oklahoma Rendering Co.* (75 NLRB 1112, 1948); *Old Line Life Insurance Co.* (96 NLRB No. 66, 1951).

[8] *Aluminum Ore Co.* (39 NLRB 1286), enforced 131 F. 2d 485 (CCA 7).

history during 2 years for each employee. The union informed the company that it needed this information to enable it to bargain intelligently on the company's offer to give varying wage increases to "related groups" of employees. The company refused to divulge the information on the ground that it was confidential and could be disclosed only by the employees themselves.

The court of appeals, enforcing the Board's order that the employer supply this information, declared: "We can conceive of no justification for a claim that such information is confidential. Rather it seems to go to the very root of the facts upon which the merits were to be resolved." The court added:

"In determining what employees should receive increases and in what amounts, it could have been only helpful to have before the bargainers the wage history of the various employees, including full information as to the work done by the respective employees and as to their respective wages in the past, their respective increases from time to time, and all other facts bearing upon what constituted fair wages and fair increases. And if there be any reasonable basis for the contention that this may have been confidential data of the employer before passage of the act, it seems to us it cannot be so held in the face of the expressed social and economic purposes of the statute."

This case was decided under the Wagner Act, but its rule still stands. The Board specifically reaffirmed it in the first wage information case to come up under the Taft-Hartley Law,[9] and the Board has applied it in a considerable line of cases arising from the amended act. Another court of appeals, passing upon the question in a Taft-Hartley case, said: "We find it difficult to conceive a case in which current or immediately past wage rates would not be relevant during negotiations for a minimum wage scale or for increased wages."

"Since the employer has an affirmative statutory duty to supply relevant wage data, his refusal to do so is not justified by the union's failure to show initially the relevance of the requested information. The rule governing disclosure of data of this kind is not unlike that prevailing in discovery procedures under modern codes. There the information must be disclosed unless it plainly appears irrelevant. Any less lenient rule in labor disputes would greatly hamper the bargaining process, for it is virtually impossible to tell in advance whether the requested data will be relevant except in those infrequent instances in which the inquiry is patently outside the bargaining issue." [10]

The relevancy of requested wage information was posed squarely in this case. The union, during 1949 negotiations, asked wage information on each employee in the bargaining unit for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. The company refused to supply the information sought on the ground that it had no relationship to the negotiations. The Board agreed that the union had failed to show the relevancy of the 1946 and 1947 data to bargaining which the Board found was limited to four principal contract changes sought by the union: a 15-percent increase, a $1 minimum hourly wage, a union shop, and an extra week's vacation for senior employees. The majority opinion said: ". . . the record before us fails to disclose the relevancy of such information to the negotiations under consideration." However, as to the 1948 wage data, the Board said:

"Most certainly the going rate is a factor to be considered in determining whether or not to press or eliminate its demand for a general wage increase. Likewise, current wages are directly related to the demand for a minimum. Without such information, there is no basis for determining to what extent, if any, the minimum wages would affect any employees in the unit. Further, the information requested for 1948 would enable the union to ascertain if any wage inequities existed among employees in the unit and to frame its contract demands so as to eliminate any possible discrepancies. In sum, the respondent's refusal to divulge information as to the current salaries of the employees in the unit placed the union in the position of dealing *in vacuo* on subjects relating to wages, as there existed no area known to the union in which it could vary its wage position."

Individual Increases. A type of wage information which has been involved in a number of NLRB cases pertains to increases granted to individual employees, which employers often characterize as "merit increases." The first such case arose in

[9] *Cincinnati Steel Castings Co.* (86 NLRB 592, 1949).

[10] *NLRB* v. *Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.* (187 F. 2d 947, C. A. 2, 1951) enforcing 89 NLRB 881 (1950).

1945.[11] The company in this case declined to give the union information about certain individual increases it had made, on the ground that such individual "merit increases" were not subject to collective bargaining. The Board and the court of appeals which reviewed the case rejected this contention, holding that such increases were clearly within the scope of collective bargaining as required by law. The court cited the *J. I. Case* decision, in which the United States Supreme Court said of individual contracts:

"The practice and philosophy of collective bargaining looks with suspicion on such individual advantages. Of course, where there is great variation in circumstances of employment or capacity of employees, it is possible for the collective bargain to prescribe only minimum rates and maximum hours or expressly to leave certain areas open to individual bargaining. But except as so provided, advantages to individuals may prove as disruptive of industrial peace as disadvantages. They are a fruitful way of interfering with organization and choice of representatives; increased compensation, if individually deserved, is often earned at the cost of breaking down some other standard thought to be for the welfare of the group, and always creates the suspicion of being paid at the long-range expense of the group as a whole." [12]

Upon the basis of this reasoning, the court of appeals upheld the Board's order that the employer furnish the union "full information with respect to merit wage increases, including the number of such increases, the amount of such increases, and the standards employed in arriving at such increases."

Policing the Contract. The representative of employees, however, is entitled to wage information not merely for negotiations but also for policing the administration of a contract, the Board has held. In the first case to involve this point, the union had requested the current pay rates of each employee and the rates of each a year earlier, to enable it to process grievances under a contract.[13] The Board unanimously adopted the trial examiner's reasoning that "the information requested was manifestly pertinent to enable the union representatives to appraise intelligently these grievances and present them effectively." Therefore, the Board held, the company was obligated to furnish "information in regard to pay rates and changes and adjustments therein such as will enable [the union] to discharge its functions as the statutory representative of the employees."

A later case presented a situation in which the contract gave the employer the unilateral right to make periodic merit raises under a merit-scoring system set forth in the agreement.[14] In the middle of the contract term, the union requested a list of the names of employees who had received merit increases the last time they were given, the amount of each increase, the merit-rating score of each employee, and their current rates of pay and classification. The company declined to furnish this information except on specific employees involved in grievances or complaints.

"All the information requested by the union was necessary," the Board held, "in order for the union effectively to police the existing contract, and in order for it intelligently to bargain with respect to future contracts. Without such information, the union would be seriously hampered. Under these circumstances, we have consistently held that withholding this type of information, when requested, constitutes a violation of the act. The courts have approved this doctrine. And the result has been the same whether the demand and refusal occurred at the time of contract negotiations, or in the middle of the term."

Form of Wage Information. The form in which an employer may supply information also has been the subject of several cases before the Board. The employer does not have to furnish information "in the exact form requested" by the employees' representative, the Board has held, but the information must be supplied "in a manner not so burdensome or time-consuming as to impede the process of bargaining." [15]

In the case where this rule was enunciated, the union wanted a *written* list of the 98 employees in

---

[11] *J. H. Allison & Co.* (70 NLRB 377, 1945), enforced 165 F. 2d 766 (C. A. 6, 1948), certiorari denied by the Supreme Court 335 U. S. 814; rehearing denied 335 U. S. 905.

[12] *J. I. Case Co.* v. *NLRB* (321 U. S. 332).

[13] *National Grinding Wheel Co., Inc.* (75 NLRB 905, 1948).

[14] *General Controls Co.* (88 NLRB 1341, 1950); *The Electric Auto-Lite Co.* (89 NLRB 1192, 1950).

[15] *The Cincinnati Steel Castings Co.* (86 NLRB 592, 1949); see also *Old Line Life Insurance Co.* (96 NLRB No. 66, 1951).

the unit giving their classifications and wage rates. The company declined to provide such a list on the ground that it did not want such a list "kicked around promiscuously" in local business circles. However, the company had just furnished the union with a seniority list of all employees and it offered to furnish *oral* information as to the classifications and wage rates of any and all employees specifically named by the union. By referring to its list, the union inquired about, and received information on, the rates of about 70 percent of the employees. The Board said: "As there were only 98 employees in the unit, we do not regard this respondent's insistence on furnishing this information orally, rather than by a written list, as evidence of bad faith."

In another case, the employer furnished a listing of the rates on each job by department numbers and a separate alphabetical list of the 1,154 employees in the unit, but it declined to match the job rates with the names of the employees.[16] The Board held this was inadequate. Without the names, the Board held, the union was unable to determine (1) whether a general increase had been uniformly applied, or (2) whether merit-rating points were being converted into pay dollars in accordance with the wage payment plan of the contract, or (3) whether there had been disparate treatment of union and nonunion employees in the matter of merit ratings.

The employer, in this case, took the position that the union could find out the individual pay rates. The employer contended that the union could recognize the jobs of its own members and it could question other employees and thereby build up a card index which would help identify the individuals on the list. As in the *Aluminum Ore* case, the Board rejected this as too great an obstruction to bargaining. The Board said:

"Even if it were conceded, however, that the union could actually have obtained in the manner suggested by the respondent [company] information necessary to correlate the wage data with particular employees in the unit, it is clear that recourse to such an approach would certainly have been attended with considerable difficulty and loss of time. In these circumstances, full compliance with the duty to bargain required production of the information requested . . . . The respondent was under a duty to furnish this information 'in a manner not so burdensome or time-consuming as to impede the process of bargaining.' This it has adamantly refused to do."

The Board has consistently held in such cases that the union representing employees is entitled to the name of each employee in the unit, his classification, his current rate of pay, his merit or performance rating score, and full information regarding individual merit wage increases or decreases, including the names of employees receiving such increases, the amount of such increases or decreases, and the dates on which such increases or decreases were put into effect.[17]

The Board has held also that unnecessary delay in furnishing wage information is evidence of bad faith in bargaining.[18] But where information has been sought apparently for the purpose of merely harassing the employer, the General Counsel has declined to issue a complaint.[19]

Data on "Fringe Issues"

Unions also have sought from the employer information on so-called "fringe issues" or matters bearing upon wages indirectly. Such cases coming before the NLRB have included requests for data on (1) group insurance coverage, (2) productivity, (3) transfers of employees to another plant, (4) subcontracting of work to other employers, which might reduce the earnings of the employees in the unit, and (5) comparative wages of other employers.

The Board held that, in the circumstances of the cases involved, the unions were entitled to information on the first three items.[20]

The data on subcontracting, however, was requested by the union only 3 months after it had signed a 2-year contract specifically waiving any right to bargain about subcontracting during the term of the contract. In this situation, the Board held the union's request for information was untimely because it "was irrelevant to any statutory right which the union then possessed," in view of the waiver.

---

[16] *The B. F. Goodrich Co.* (89 NLRB 1151, 1950). See also *Leland-Gifford Co.* (95 NLRB 1306, 1951).

[17] See the Board's orders in *General Controls Co.* (88 NLRB 1341) and *The B. F. Goodrich Co.* (89 NLRB 1151).

[18] *City Packing Co.* (98 NLRB No. 203, 1952); *Montgomery Ward & Co.*, (90 NLRB 1244, 1950).

[19] General Counsel's Administrative Decision No. 62, made public Mar. 7, 1951.

[20] *Jacobs Manufacturing Co.* (94 NLBR 1214, 1951), group insurance; *Hughes Tool Co.* (100 NLRB No. 39, 1952), productivity and transfers.

The request for productivity data arose in the same case. The union requested information on the changes in the productivity of employees. The company declined to furnish it, on the ground that this was not a bargainable issue, in this instance, under the formulae of the Wage Stabilization Board. The company asserted that WSB, under its regulations, would approve a wage increase based upon increased productivity of employees only if the employer warrants that he will not use such a wage increase as a basis for seeking a price increase. The company declared it was not willing to give this warranty. The National Labor Relations Board said: "This amounts to saying that bargaining on a productivity wage increase will be fruitless, because the respondent [company] is unwilling to agree to the conditions attached to such wage increases by the Wage Stabilization Board and therefore the respondent is relieved of any obligation to bargain on this subject at all. But this attitude does not meet the statutory standard of good faith bargaining." The NLRB specifically ordered the employer to furnish the productivity data.

Comparisons of wages paid by the bargaining employer with those paid by other comparable companies also have been an issue in two NLRB cases.[21] In each instance, the matter was brought to the bargaining table by the employer indicating that it had data showing that its wage rates compared favorably with, or exceeded, those of other companies, but the employer declined to show the data. Both times the Board ordered the employer to furnish the comparative wage data to the union. In the first case, the court of appeals upheld the Board's order, but in the second case, the same court held that the evidence did not establish that the union ever actually had asked to see the data.

Data on Employer's Financial Condition

Union requests for financial information from employers in cases coming to the NLRB have all arisen in settings somewhat different from those of the wage data requests. Union officers have indicated on a number of occasions that, as a preliminary to bargaining, they want information on the financial condition of the employers they deal with, in order to negotiate more intelligently and to forestall exorbitant or "unrealistic" demands. But none of the cases coming to the Board has involved a situation in which a union has asked for financial data for the purpose of formulating bargaining demands. In each of the cases, the request for financial information followed upon the employer's countering a union request for contract improvements with a claim of inability to pay. The first such case arose in 1936, soon after adoption of the Wagner Act.[22] In that case, the Board said: "He [the president of the company] did no more than take refuge in the assertion that the respondent's financial condition was poor; he refused either to prove his statement, or to permit independent verification. This is not collective bargaining." The Board has since adhered to this view consistently, in the half-dozen or so cases involving this question that have come up for decision.

The Board specifically reaffirmed this rule under the Taft-Hartley Law in one case.[23] The employer adamantly insisted over a period of 11 months' negotiations that it could not afford to make any wage increase because of poor business conditions, although the union scaled its original demand for a 30-cent-an-hour increase down to 5 cents. Throughout the negotiations, the employer declined to offer any information on its financial condition or business operations to support its claim of inability to pay.

The union first asked for the company's record of dividend payments: the amounts of dividends paid, and the amount of dividends in relation to the company's capitalization. The company would say only that dividend payments during the past 10 years had been "small" but refused to give any other information. The union then suggested that the company submit a financial statement to support its claim. The company rejected this suggestion. Finally, the union asked for a dollar-and-cents breakdown of manufacturing costs. The company likewise rejected this request. The Board held unanimously that this did not measure up to the law's requirement of collective bargaining. The Board's opinion said:

"We believe that, if the respondent [company] was unwilling to modify its initial opposition to the union's demands for a wage increase, it should,

[21] *Sherwin-Williams Co.* (34 NLRB 651, 1941), enforced 130 F. 2d 255 (CCA 3, 1942); *Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.* (96 NLRB No. 58), enforcement denied 196 F. 2d 1012 (CA 3, 1952).

[22] *Pioneer Pearl Button Co.* (1 NLBR 837, 1936).

[23] *Southern Saddlery Co.* (90 NLRB 1205, 1950).

at the very least, have made a genuine and sincere effort to persuade the union to accept its position. Here, the validity of the respondent's position depended upon the existence of facts peculiarly within its knowledge. The respondent [company], therefore, in our opinion, was obliged to furnish the union with sufficient information to enable the latter to understand and discuss intelligently the issues raised by it in opposition to the union's demands. The extent and nature of such information depends upon the bargaining which takes place in any particular case.

"The respondent [company], by maintaining the intransigent position that it was financially unable to raise wages and, at the same time, by refusing to make any reasonable efforts to support or justify its position, erected an insurmountable barrier to successful conclusion of the bargaining. We believe that such conduct does not meet the test of good faith bargaining. Accordingly, we find that, under the circumstances, the respondent [company] has failed to discharge its duty to bargain collectively with the union and thereby has violated section 8 (a) (5) and 8 (a) (1) of the act."

In a later case, when the employer declared that it could not give a wage increase because of poor business, the union asked for "information on incoming and outgoing orders" and "a general look at the company's books to find out their general financial position."[24] The employer refused, stating that the question of whether an increase could be granted was entirely within the company's "business judgment." The Board held unanimously that the company's "refusal to supply *any* substantial data whatever" to support its contention of inability to pay showed a lack of the good faith in bargaining required by the law. The Board added:

"That being so we are not called upon to determine whether the union was entitled to all of the information it requested. It suffices that the respondent [company] adamantly insisted that it need go no further in bargaining over a wage increase than to express its inability to grant the wage increase the union had sought, and it refused to disclose any record information whatever to substantiate its position."

The Board ordered the company to furnish the union, upon request, "with such statistical and other information as will substantiate the respondent's position in bargaining." The court of appeals, in enforcing this order, said: "The Board's order does not require the respondent to produce any specific business books and records but information to 'substantiate' its position in 'bargaining with the union.' As we interpret this, the requirement of disclosure will be met if the respondent produces whatever relevant information it has to indicate whether it can or cannot afford to comply with the union's demands."

Independent Verification Offers. In most of the cases involving the question of supplying financial information, the Board has exonerated the employer of refusal to bargain. In the first such case, the employer offered an explanation of its financial condition and further offered to show the union its books, but the union declined the offer.[25] In the next case, the employer not only offered its books for examination by the union, but also volunteered to pay the fees of auditors to be chosen by the union for such an examination.[26]

Likewise, in later cases, when the employer offered either to let the union look at its books or to provide for independent examination of the books by an outside auditor, the Board has found no refusal to bargain.[27] In one of these, the union asked the company to produ cesuc records as would show its financial ability or inability to pay a wage increase which the company contended it could not afford. The company refused this request, but agreed to open its books to a certified public accountant or such other disinterested third party as the union and company could agree on. The union did not avail itself of this counterproposal, and the Board found no refusal to bargain on this score.

On the other hand, when the employer asserted financial inability to grant a wage increase and the union requested an examination of the company's books by a person selected jointly by the union and the employer, the employer's refusal of this proposal for independent verification was taken as evidence of bad faith on the employer's part.[28]

[24] *The Jacobs Manufacturing Co.*, 94 NLRB 1214 (1951), enforced 196 F. 2d 680 (C. A. 2, 1952). See also *I. B. S. Manufacturing Co., et al.* (96 NLRB No. 200, 1951).

[25] *Julius Breckwoldt & Sons, Inc.*, (9 NLRB 94, 1938).

[26] *Ferguson Brothers Manufacturing Co., Inc.* (9 NLRB 189, 1938).

[27] *West Fork Cut Glass Co.* (90 NLRB 944, 1950); *Commercial Printing Co.*, (99 NLRB No. 80, 1952); *City Packing Co.*, (98 NLRB No. 203).

[28] *Camp & McInnes, Inc., Alamo Division* (100 NLRB No. 85).

Construction Labor on Public Housing in the South

ADELA L. STUCKE AND HENRY F. HAASE *

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article is the second [1] describing a part of the Bureau's program to develop patterns of labor requirements for selected types of construction, as an aid in formulating policies concerning the best use of manpower in periods of defense mobilization.

The labor patterns for the seven projects in this study of public housing in the South were obtained by analyzing the weekly payrolls which contractors and subcontractors submitted between November 1950 and March 1951, in compliance with the Prevailing Wage (Davis-Bacon) Act. They will be combined later with those in preparation for other projects to yield patterns for all types of defense and military housing.

Inasmuch as private contractors were employed for the construction of all of the public housing projects in this study, the findings from their case histories may be applied to either privately or publicly financed projects having similar structural characteristics.

More detailed tabular material than presented here will be included in a forthcoming reprint.

MAN-HOUR REQUIREMENTS for building multi-unit, low-rent public housing in the South showed wide variation among the seven individual projects, although all had somewhat similar structural characteristics; that is, all buildings were basementless, one- or two-story structures, and most were of masonry-type construction. The average number of man-hours per apartment required for site construction ranged from 1,040 to 2,030; average per-room requirements were between 225 and 420 man-hours.

In view of the similarities in design and basic characteristics, these variations appear to result largely from differences in the size of the work force employed, relative to the size of the project. When the contractor amassed a comparatively large crew to do a job, his total operating time on the project was relatively low, but his total man-hour requirements were higher than on a project of similar size where the contractor built up a more modest crew and operated the job for a somewhat longer period.

Experience on the seven projects studied suggests that herein lies one of the most important influences on construction cost in building of this kind. The value of work put in place per man-hour was least and the ratio of site payroll to total contract amount was highest for projects on which the average man-hours used per apartment was greatest, regardless of average construction cost per apartment or of workers' average hourly earnings on the individual projects. However, even though construction-worker requirements were relatively very high on the project utilizing the greatest number of man-hours on the average, labor cost on that project still was less than two-fifths of the contract amount. For all other projects, the labor-cost ratio was even lower.

When labor requirements were high, the probability is that the margin of profit was narrowed. This conclusion is strengthened when bid information is examined. A rather high degree of competition (as many as 12 bids were submitted on 1 project) and a concentration of the contract price offered around that of the lowest bidder suggest that the general contractors on the seven projects were about equal in their ability to estimate their costs for delivering the buildings according to the plans and specifications drawn. The statutory limit placed by the Housing Act of 1949 on the average building cost per room [2] may not exceed $1,750 except in high cost areas and may have been a factor in the similarity of the bidding.

Shop fabrication or site pre-cutting and pre-assembly techniques helped to cut labor requirements. Other factors influencing the wide differences in the amount of labor used per apartment between projects are difficult to isolate precisely,

*Of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

[1] The first was Labor Requirements for Building Air Force Housing in the September 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[2] Covers dwelling construction cost and equipment, and excludes site development, demolition, and nondwelling space.

TABLE 1.—*Space characteristics, construction costs,[1] and labor requirements on seven Southern low-rent public housing projects, 1951*

Item	Project designation						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Space Characteristics						
Number of buildings:							
Nondwelling structures	(2)	1	1	(2)	1	2	1
Dwelling structures	15	16	25	26	29	55	81
1-story	13	14	25	26	29	55	[4] 69
2-story (Project A: partial second story)	2	2					12
Number of dwelling units	30	46	50	52	125	125	210
1-bedroom units	0	12	10	9	22	24	20
2-bedroom units	10	20	26	25	53	52	90
3-bedroom units	17	12	12	16	36	36	80
4-or-more bedroom units	3	2	2	2	14	13	20
Number of rooms (in dwelling structures)	[5] 158	211	231	[6] 245	604½	601½	1,047
Average number of rooms per apartment	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0
	Construction Costs						
Average cost [1] (contract amount) per apartment	$7,296	$8,514	$7,000	$7,086	$7,575	$8,852	$8,354
Structures and equipment [7]	$6,819	$7,316	$6,113	$6,174	$6,783	$7,773	$7,228
Dwelling space	$6,792	$6,973	$5,988	$6,117	$6,583	$7,416	$7,007
Nondwelling space	$27	$343	$125	$57	$170	$357	$221
Site improvements [8]	$477	$1,198	$887	$912	$822	$1,079	$1,126
Structures and equipment as percent of total	93.5	85.9	87.3	87.1	89.1	87.8	86.5
Dwelling space and equipment [7] as percent of total	93.1	81.9	85.5	86.3	86.9	83.8	83.9
Nondwelling space as percent of total	0.4	4.0	1.8	0.8	2.2	4.0	2.6
Site improvements as percent of total	6.5	14.1	12.7	12.9	10.9	12.2	13.5
Average cost per room [9]	$1,386	$1,856	$1,515	$1,504	$1,566	$1,840	$1,676
Structures and equipment	$1,295	$1,595	$1,323	$1,310	$1,396	$1,615	$1,450
Dwelling space and equipment [7]	$1,290	$1,520	$1,296	$1,298	$1,361	$1,541	$1,405
Site improvements	$91	$261	$192	$194	$170	$224	$226
Average payroll [10] per apartment	$2,293	$2,451	$1,668	$2,010	$2,926	$3,023	$1,970
Average payroll [10] per room	$435	$535	$361	$427	$605	$628	$395
Payroll as percent of contract amount [11]	31.4	28.8	23.8	28.4	38.6	34.0	23.6
	Labor Requirements and Earnings						
Man-weeks of labor: [12] [13]							
Average per apartment	54.0	51.4	32.7	37.4	60.6	54.5	38.9
Average per room	10.2	11.2	7.1	7.9	12.5	11.3	7.8
Man-hours of labor: [13]							
Average per apartment	1,705	1,609	1,044	1,201	2,034	1,888	1,248
Average per room	324	351	226	255	421	392	250
Value of work put in place: [14]							
Per man-week	$135	$166	$214	$190	$125	$162	$215
Per man-hour	$4.28	$5.29	$6.70	$5.90	$3.72	$4.69	$6.69
Average hours worked per week	31.6	31.3	32.0	32.1	33.6	34.6	32.1
Average hourly earnings	$1.35	$1.52	$1.60	$1.67	$1.44	$1.60	$1.58
Average weekly earnings	$42.46	$47.70	$51.01	$53.80	$48.31	$55.41	$50.66
Construction period (in weeks)	31	33	45	35	45	53	73

[1] Based on the value of the construction contract (as amended by change orders and supplemental agreements, but excluding the amount designated for landscaping), and the value of equipment furnished by the local housing authority. Excludes cost of site acquisition, architectural and engineering fees, etc., as well as the cost of any site improvement work not in the construction contract but performed by local government or utilities companies.

[2] Manager's office consists of one room in a dwelling building.

[3] A separate maintenance and management building will be built in near future.

[4] Includes an existing 1-unit building which was rehabilitated.

[5] Excludes 1 room originally intended for a bedroom but later converted into a manager's office.

[6] Excludes 1 room originally intended for a bedroom but later converted into a tool and storage room.

[7] For all projects, equipment includes ranges, refrigerators, space or wall heaters, and water heaters. For a few, such items as garbage receivers or playground equipment were also included.

[8] Covers only site improvement work included in the construction contract.

[9] Bathroom is counted as one-half room; kitchen and dining space combined as one full room.

[10] Labor costs cover wages paid to site workers (except those engaged in landscaping); they exclude all shop labor such as that involved in fabricating at the mills.

[11] Construction contract, as amended and excluding landscaping items, plus value of equipment furnished by local housing authority.

[12] Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls, including those who worked only a part of the week.

[13] Unless working proprietors or firm members were actually shown on payroll, their time is not included here.

[14] Value of construction and movable equipment contracts divided by number of man-hours (or man-weeks) worked on erecting buildings, installing equipment, and improving site. Man-hours worked on landscaping are excluded.

but vagaries of the weather and problems of recruitment and management undoubtedly were among them.

Differences in the kinds and the timing of the labor used, however, occurred largely because of variations in the type of exterior wall construction and other structural differences and the extent of site improvement work included in the contract. For example, plumbers were required in greater volume on the projects where site-utilities installation was included in the construction contract. Bricklayers, for the most part, were needed at a later stage in the construction period on the two projects where outside walls were of brick veneer.

Notwithstanding the above variations in labor requirements, all of the projects revealed a gen-

erally consistent pattern of total employment. Typically, the pattern showed that in the gradual build-up and dropping-off of the work force, roughly a third or less of total site employment was used at the tapering extremes, which together constituted half the life of the contract. The employment hump, which also took half the construction time, accounted for two-thirds or more of total manpower requirements.

Structural Characteristics and Project Costs

The multi-unit public housing projects studied, all seven of which were located in southern States, consist of 1-story duplexes and 2-story garden-apartment buildings. Apartments range in size from 3½ to 6½ rooms, with a relatively large proportion having 3 or 4 bedrooms to accommodate large families (table 1). In addition, each unit has a living room, dinette, kitchen, and storage space.

The projects differ with respect to site-improvement features. However, each has open areas developed for lawns and recreation.

Exterior walls of the dwellings are of some type of masonry construction on five projects and of brick veneer on the other two (table 2). In all buildings, concrete slab is used on first floors, some of which are covered with asphalt tile; second floors are concrete on steel joist, for the most part. All but two projects have separate management and community buildings. All projects are heated with oil or gas burning circulator wall or space heaters. None of the buildings has a basement. An outstanding feature on Project E is the solar water heating system, installed on the roofs of the buildings.

Average cost (contract value) per apartment—including dwelling space and equipment, and a prorated sum for land development and space for the project's management and community activities—ranged from $7,000 to $8,850 (table 1). The cost of the dwelling construction and equipment averaged between $5,990 and $7,415.

For land development (which covers grading, paved roads, and walks on some projects and, in addition, sewers and water and electrical distribution systems on others, but excludes landscaping on all), the average contract amount per apartment was $475 to $1,200. Cost per apartment for the nondwelling space varied from approximately $25 to $360.

Labor Time and Costs

The greatest number of man-hours per apartment to complete construction and improve the site was required on Projects E, F, and A. The ratio of labor cost to contract value on these projects was larger than for the others, even though average hourly earnings of workers were lowest on Projects A and E, due to the combination of a comparatively large proportion of unskilled workers and relatively low wage rates in some trades. On Project F, both man-hours and average earnings were high. In contrast, on Projects C, D, and G where average man-hours required were lowest, the proportion of labor cost

TABLE 2.—*Selected structural characteristics of dwelling*

Characteristic	Project A	Project B	Project C
Exterior wall construction	Cavity wall, uninsulated air space; concrete block backing; brick facing.	Cavity wall, uninsulated air space; brick backing; brick facing.	Wood frame; composition board sheathing; brick veneer.
Interior wall construction:			
Between units	Concrete block	Concrete block	Wood studs. Insulated
Between rooms, within units	Concrete block	Concrete block	Wood studs
Roof construction	Gable. Built-up composition; crushed stone surface.	Hip. Insulated. Wood frame; wood sheathing; asphalt shingle covering.	Hip. Insulated. Wood framing; wood sheathing; asbestos shingle covering.
Gable construction	V-Joint siding		
Floor construction	Concrete slab on ground, 1st floor; concrete on steel joist, 2d floor.	Concrete slab on ground, 1st floor; concrete on steel joist, 2d floor.	Concrete slab on ground
Interior finish:			
Walls	None. Concrete block uncovered except for decoration.	Plaster	Sheetrock
Ceilings	Fibre board	Plaster	Sheetrock
Interior decorations:			
Walls	Painted	Painted	Painted
Ceilings	Painted	Painted	Painted
Floors	Treated with surface hardener (except in bedrooms and storage rooms).	Treated with surface hardener, and waxed.	Asphalt tile
Heating facilities	Gas burning, circulator wall heaters	Oil burning, space heaters	Gas burning, circulator wall heaters

was also lowest, despite relatively high average earnings. Project B was in middle position with respect to both man-hours and percentage of labor cost.

The ratio of site payroll to total contract amount varied from 39 percent for Project E to 24 percent on Projects C and G.[3] However, man-hours utilized for all on-site work averaged better than 2,000 per apartment on Project E, or almost twice the average for Project C and about two-thirds higher than on Project G (table 1).

Furthermore, the seven projects ranked in about the same order with regard to the value of work put in place per man-hour. Value-in-place was least for Projects A, E, and F, and greatest for Projects C, D, and G; it ranged from $3.72 (E) to $6.70 (C). In addition, the average contract value per apartment was highest for Project F and lowest for Project C. Yet, Project F was among those projects having lowest value-in-place and Project C had the highest. (The average contract value reflects differences among projects in the kind and quality of materials and equipment used in construction and site improvements, as well as variations in contractors' estimates for overhead, profit, and labor cost.)

These findings indicate that one of the most important influences on construction cost is sheer numbers of man-hours expended. It appears that when, for any reason, the contractor utilizes a large work force relative to the size of the project, he has a corresponding increase in his labor cost, even if he employs a large proportion of workers in the lower wage brackets.

Skill and Occupational Distribution

A large share of the workers engaged on the seven projects were in the skilled trades; the proportion ranged from 45 percent on Project E to 58 percent on Project B. Although a general characteristic of light types of building construction is the employment of relatively large numbers of skilled workers, the proportion used on the housing projects in this study was considerably lower than that shown in an earlier Bureau study [4] of one-family dwellings of similar construction. One reason for the difference is that the seven public-housing contracts included site-development work, such as paving streets, sidewalks, and parking areas. That type of work which requires extensive use of unskilled labor was excluded in the early survey.

From 4 to 10 percent of the site workers consisted of nonmanual employees (guards, watchmen, engineers, superintendents, clerks, and other administrative workers). The remaining workers were semiskilled and unskilled and were primarily construction laborers.

Even though the buildings were mostly of masonry construction, carpenters were the largest single group of skilled workers on every one of the projects. They were required for a variety of tasks—framing; sheathing; cutting and assembling joists, rafters, and roof trusses; setting win-

[3] For comparative data on the relationship of labor cost to total construction cost, see Labor Share in Construction Cost of New Houses, Monthly Labor Review, May 1949 (p. 517).

[4] See House Construction: Man-Hours by Occupation, 1946-47, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 611).

buildings—seven Southern low-rent public housing projects, 1951

Project D	Project E	Project F	Project G
Wood frame; composition board sheathing; brick veneer.	Cavity wall, uninsulated air space; salt-glazed tile backing; brick facing.	Solid masonry; concrete block; stucco.	Solid masonry; concrete block; waterproof cement paint.
Wood studs. Insulated	Salt-glazed tile	Concrete block	Concrete block.
Wood studs	Salt-glazed tile	Concrete block	Concrete block.
Gable. Insulated. Wood framing; wood sheathing; asbestos shingle covering.	Hip. Wood frame; wood sheathing; asbestos shingle covering.	Hip. Insulated. Wood frame; wood sheathing; concrete tile covering.	Hip, 12 bldgs.; remainder, gable. Insulated. Wood framing; wood sheathing; concrete tile covering.
Wood frame; V-Joint T & G siding			Asbestos siding shingles over wood sheathing.
Concrete slab on ground	Concrete slab on tile	Concrete slab on ground	Concrete slab on ground, 1st floor; reinforced concrete, 2d floor.
Sheetrock	None. (Salt-glazed tile.)	Cement wash	None. Concrete block uncovered except for decoration.
Sheetrock	Plaster	Plaster	Plaster.
Painted	None	Painted	Painted.
Painted	Painted	Painted	Painted.
Treated with surface hardener	Treated with surface hardener	Treated with sealer, and waxed	Stained.
Gas burning, circulator wall heaters	Oil burning, space heaters	Oil burning, space heaters	Oil burning, space heaters.

dow and door frames; cabinet-making; interior and exterior trim. Of the skilled workers on the payrolls, carpenters accounted for about three-tenths of the total on Project G; the ratio was substantially greater on all the other projects, reaching almost a half on Project C.

Bricklayers were next in importance on all projects, except Projects C and D where outside walls were wood frame with brick veneer. On Projects C and D, the second largest group of skilled workers were painters who were the third largest on the other five projects.

Project C had the highest ratio of plumbers, probably because of a comparatively greater amount of site-utilities-connection work. Plasterers were relatively numerous on Projects B, E, F, and G because of the type of interior wall and ceiling finish (see table 2).

Duration and Level of Employment

One of the major determinants of the duration of construction-site employment, naturally, is the size of the project. Contracts for the projects studied showed scheduled completion time varying from 200 days for the two smallest projects (A and B) to 330 days for the largest (G). For numerous reasons—unusually bad weather, delays in delivery of materials, changes in project specifications, unforeseen problems of site preparation—the originally estimated completion date was extended for all but one of these contracts. The actual elapsed time from beginning to completion of the projects, excluding time spent for landscaping, was 31 weeks for the smallest and 73 weeks for the largest. However, the largest project (G) was substantially (99 percent) completed at the end of 64 weeks. The final 1 percent of the work, which was concerned mostly with street paving, was spread over 9 weeks while the lime rock road base was compacted by traffic and a 10-ton roller.

The level of employment, likewise, is determined in part by the size of the project. But the spread (or concentration) of work throughout the life of the contract probably influences both the employment level and total construction time as much as the project size. On Projects E and F (each consisting of 125 dwelling units), the construction force during the peak week of operations was 340 and 220 workers, respectively. Although total labor used for Project E was only about a tenth greater than Project F, the span of the construction period was 45 weeks and 53 weeks, respectively. Moreover, total man-weeks of carpenter time was about 15 percent less on Project E, yet the peak number of carpenters employed on that project was over 100 and was about 70 on Project F. The general contractor, on Project F, held down the size of his crew in an endeavor to operate economically under the available supervisory staff. The result was a less costly operation in terms of labor time per unit and value of work placed per man-hour.

Labor Utilization Patterns

On all seven projects, the labor-utilization patterns show a rather gradual build-up of site employment. On most of them, employment was at peak when the project was about half finished, and then tapered until the number of workers engaged in the final few weeks of operations was almost as small as in the beginning weeks. A similar labor-utilization pattern for privately financed single-family masonry houses was revealed in an earlier Bureau study.[5]

For ease of comparison, construction time (weeks from start to substantial completion) on each project was divided into 10 equal periods. Employment on all seven projects was relatively low during the first two periods when materials and equipment were being assembled (table 3). On the three projects (C, F, and G) on which peak employment was comparatively low for the size of the job, employment rose more rapidly than on the other projects during the third period. Two-thirds, or more, of total employment on each project occurred during the fourth through the eighth periods, comprising 50 percent of the construction time. Less than 10 percent of the employment on Projects C, F, and G, compared with 13 to 17 percent on the other four projects, was spread over the remaining 20 percent of the time.

In the initial stages of construction, site work was performed mostly by carpenters and laborers. Bricklayers also were employed during the first period on four projects (B, E, F, and G), but were

[5] See Labor Utilization Patterns on Selected Housing Projects, Monthly Labor Review, May 1949 (p. 521). Labor patterns for the frame houses covered in this earlier survey are somewhat like those shown for frame barracks buildings in a recent study (see footnote 1).

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of man-weeks [1] of labor at construction site, selected occupations, by period of operation [2]*

Period of operation [2]	Project designation							Project designation						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Percentage distribution of man-weeks [1] of labor													
	All occupations and skills							Semiskilled and unskilled						
All periods	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
First	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	4.5	4.5
Second	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.5	8.0	11.0	7.0	8.0	6.5	9.0	5.0	9.5	11.5
Third	7.0	9.0	14.0	6.0	5.5	15.0	13.0	8.5	12.0	16.0	8.5	7.0	16.0	14.5
Fourth	14.5	11.0	20.5	9.5	7.0	13.0	16.0	13.0	10.5	18.5	15.0	6.0	16.5	17.5
Fifth	19.0	14.5	17.0	14.0	10.5	14.0	19.5	18.5	14.0	17.0	16.5	10.0	13.0	12.0
Sixth	17.5	15.0	14.0	16.5	15.0	13.0	15.5	10.5	18.5	12.0	16.0	12.0	12.5	16.0
Seventh	11.0	13.0	11.0	15.0	17.0	13.5	10.5	15.0	12.5	10.0	11.0	19.5	11.0	12.0
Eighth	10.0	12.5	7.0	12.5	19.5	10.5	6.5	7.5	10.5	7.5	9.0	20.0	9.0	6.0
Ninth	8.0	10.0	4.5	9.0	12.5	6.5	2.0	7.5	6.5	3.5	7.0	12.0	5.5	3.0
Tenth	5.0	6.0	3.5	8.0	5.0	2.5	2.0	8.0	3.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	2.5	3.0
	Bricklayers							Carpenters						
All periods	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
First	.....	3.0	.....	.....	1.0	6.0	4.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	5.0	1.5	2.5	3.0
Second	.....	9.5	.....	.....	8.0	16.0	15.5	4.5	2.5	5.0	5.5	1.5	7.5	11.0
Third	3.0	20.5	16.5	.....	10.0	18.0	20.5	5.0	9.0	16.5	3.5	3.0	15.5	16.0
Fourth	23.0	19.5	19.0	.....	14.5	13.5	24.0	11.0	11.5	28.0	4.5	4.5	13.5	16.0
Fifth	32.0	19.0	26.0	5.0	15.5	14.5	23.5	14.0	16.5	15.0	16.5	14.0	10.0	16.5
Sixth	25.0	14.5	30.0	29.5	14.0	16.5	11.0	20.0	12.0	8.0	18.0	26.5	11.0	14.0
Seventh	7.5	8.5	4.5	25.5	24.0	8.5	1.0	18.0	14.5	13.5	22.0	21.5	18.0	10.5
Eighth	9.0	1.0	4.0	30.0	12.5	6.0	.....	13.0	14.0	7.5	12.5	16.5	14.0	8.0
Ninth	0.5	3.0	.....	10.0	0.5	1.0	.....	8.5	12.0	3.5	7.0	9.0	7.0	2.0
Tenth	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.5	6.5	1.5	5.5	2.0	1.0	1.0

[1] Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls, including those who worked only a part of the week.

[2] Each period represents 10 percent of elapsed time from beginning to (90 percent) completion of construction

NOTE: Detailed data by week of operation will appear in the reprint of this article.

brought on the job at later periods on the other three projects. The second pattern would be expected for Projects C and D, because both were of brick-veneer construction which requires that framing be substantially completed before the brickwork is begun. Masonry work on Project A—outside walls of which were brick backed with concrete block—was started behind the time originally scheduled by the contractor, possibly because there was a great deal of rain during the first few weeks of operations.

Likewise, plumbers and operating engineers began work in the earlier periods—the former installing water mains and sewer facilities, and the latter excavating and grading the site. As actual construction of buildings progressed, other types of skilled workers were recruited for concrete finishing, wiring, insulating, roofing, plastering, and painting.

Carpenters, setting forms for floor slabs at first and later working on trim, were the one group of craftsmen employed throughout the life of the contracts. Employment among the other trades, although much shorter in duration than that of carpenters, most often was continuous because the workers could move from one building to another.

In line with work history in building construction generally, many workers were engaged for very short periods. Peak employment lasted about 20 weeks on the largest contract, but no more than 4 or 5 weeks on the smaller ones.

On five projects the general contractor utilized most of the site labor; special-trades contractors accounted for the largest share on the other two. The proportion of total man-hours reported on general contractors' payrolls varied from 90 percent on Project A to 38 percent on Project G.

The kinds of work done by the special-trades contractors differed considerably among projects. On all projects, however, special-trades contractors were responsible for the electrical and plumbing work and at least some aspect of roofing. Most of the carpentry, on the other hand, was done under the general contractor, who also used the largest proportion of the laborers' time.

Hours and Earnings

Wage rates paid on these public-housing projects were based by law on wage determinations of the Secretary of Labor, and they reflect local labor market conditions. The modal hourly rates paid for bricklayers, who were the highest paid of the major skilled groups on four projects, varied widely from $2.375 to $3.50; carpenters were paid from $1.50 to $2.00; cement finishers, $1.75 to $2.25; electricians, $2.00 to $2.50; painters, $1.50 to $1.90; plasterers, $2.00 to $2.75. Rates for plumbers differed less than those for the other trades, ranging from $2.125 to $2.50. The range for laborers was from $0.75 to $1.00.

The workweek for the construction workers on the seven projects was relatively short, averaging from 31.3 hours on Project B to 34.6 on Project F. These averages, when measured against the 40-hour week regularly scheduled for construction workers, indicate that very little overtime was necessary to complete the work within the contract time.

Only a few scattered instances of overtime occurred among the general contractors and were probably due to efforts to make up for time lost as a result of bad weather or delays in delivery of building materials. Several of the smaller subcontractors, on the other hand, averaged over 40 hours per week, possibly because their particular type of work needed to be completed rapidly so as not to hold up the general flow of project activity, or because they had to shift operations in the immediate future to fill other pending contracts. Although the plastering subcontractor had difficulty in recruiting the necessary number of plasterers on one project (F), there was no evidence of overtime on any project in order to make up for delays resulting from labor shortages.

Average hourly earnings, which include basic wage rates and overtime, ranged from $1.35 on Project A to $1.67 on Project D (table 1). Project A had the lowest over-all average because it employed the greatest proportion of unskilled labor. Average hourly earnings on subcontractors' payrolls were below the occupational wage rates for the skill because of the inclusion of helpers and laborers.

Weekly earnings averaged highest ($55.41) on Project F, which also had the highest average workweek—34.6 hours. Lowest average weekly earnings ($42.46) were reported for Project A. The foregoing averages understate the experience of many individual workers, however—especially those employed by special-trades contractors and who worked on other construction jobs during the same week they were engaged on these public-housing contracts.

Wage Developments in Japan During the Occupation

ALICE W. SHURCLIFF*

REAL MONTHLY EARNINGS of Japanese workers in manufacturing were back to the normal prewar level [1] by April 1952 when Japan regained sovereignty; hourly earnings were considerably higher than they were in the mid-1930's. Trade-union pressure and the rise in production and worker productivity, which increased approximately 3½ times between 1947 and 1951, contributed to the rapid increase in earnings.

Although 1952 wage levels in Japan remained far below those of the Western countries in terms of the United States dollar, the cost of essential commodities in Japan was so much less that the worker purchasing power was similar to that of Austrian workers and considerably better than that of Soviet workers. Japanese wage differentials between men and women and between high and low wage industries—which are greater than in the United States—have been reduced as a result of changes in the labor market, following social and economic reforms instituted during the Occupation.

Wage Trends and Policies

At the end of the war, industrial production came to a virtual standstill because of wartime destruction of industrial plants, shortages of raw materials, absence of export markets, and numerous other factors. In spite of these chaotic conditions, many employers, in accordance with Japanese paternalistic traditions, continued to maintain their work forces, paying wages out of funds derived from black-market sales of raw materials and finished products, out of their financial reserves, out of funds borrowed from the banks, and out of subsidies obtained from the Government.

In terms of the prevailing inflationary conditions, wages were so low that Japanese workers and their families had to draw on their savings and sell their possessions to meet their living expenses. In April 1946, the first month for which both price and earnings data are available, real cash earnings were reported at only 19 percent of the prewar level.

By 1947, manufacturing was getting under way again and wages were increasing. Production averaged 36 percent of the 1934–36 level; productivity,[2] 29 percent; and real cash earnings, 33 percent. Real wages, production, and productivity continued to increase rapidly in 1948. (See chart 1.)

Throughout 1946, 1947, and 1948, Japan experienced a severe inflation. Government attempts to halt the inflation by freezing prices and the labor cost factor in the commodities sold at controlled prices proved unsuccessful because of the inadequacies of consumer supplies distributed at controlled prices, the continuing increase in free- and black-market prices, Government spending in excess of revenues, and trade-union pressure for higher wages. Employers were able to meet labor's demand for higher wages by diverting an increasing proportion of production to more profitable black-market channels, by increased use of credit and subsidies which were only loosely controlled by the Government, and by obtaining increases in official price ceilings.[3]

In December 1948, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers asked Prime Minister Yoshida to implement a directive from the United States Government drawn up in accordance with

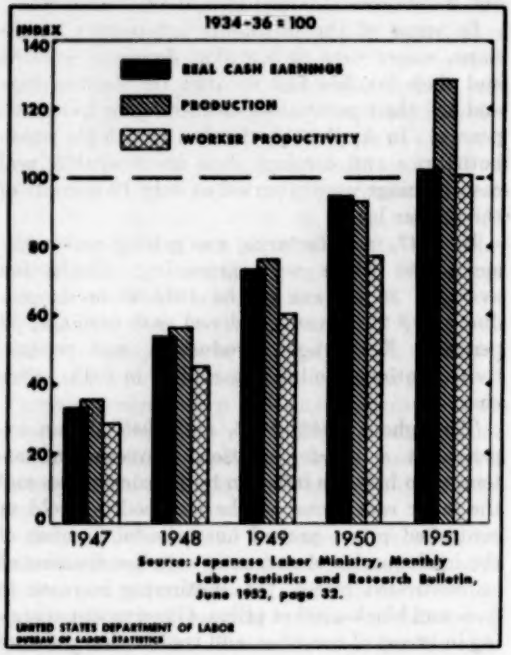
*Of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

[1] In this article all the statistics on Japan were obtained from Japanese Government sources. Statistics regarding cash earnings in manufacturing relate only to establishments employing 30 or more workers. Cash earnings are defined to include all cash wages, cash bonuses, and cash allowances, but to exclude the value of payments in kind which is sometimes considerable. Japanese indexes are based on the years 1934-36, which the Japanese Government considers the last "normal" prewar period. During the Occupation, the Japanese Government developed techniques of gathering wage data, which resulted in more accurate statistics than in the prewar period.

[2] The productivity index published by the Japanese Labor Ministry is calculated by dividing the production index by the employment index for production workers.

[3] Wage Aspects of Economic Stabilization (mimeographed), Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, GHQ, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, January 29, 1949.

Chart 1.—Annual Average Indexes of Real Cash Earnings, Production and Worker Productivity in Manufacturing, 1947–51



the recommendations of the Far East Commission. This directive set forth a series of objectives "designed to achieve fiscal, monetary, price and wage stability as rapidly as possible, as well as to maximize production for export." [4]

The government was able to achieve the wage and price stability required by this directive through its existing administrative machinery. For the first time in the postwar period, the Government balanced its budget, and at the same time froze the wage levels of the 2.5 million government employees in the civil service and in the extensive government-operated enterprises—railroads, communications, and the tobacco, salt, and camphor monopolies. The Government also exerted effective indirect controls over wage increases in private industry [5] by refusing to compensate management for further wage increases through (1) increases in official prices, (2) additional Government subsidies, or (3) increased credit (largely underwritten by the Government).

These indirect controls left scope for collective bargaining in regard to noninflationary wage increases which could be obtained by increased productivity or at the expense of profits.

As a result of the firm application of the entire economic stabilization program, including direct and indirect wage and price controls, and the increased distribution of consumer goods at controlled prices, the inflation was checked. The price level in late 1949 was about the same as it had been at the beginning of the year. (See chart 2.) Average cash earnings in manufacturing (excluding the year-end bonus) rose only 9 percent in 1949 as compared with 137 percent in the previous year. Real earnings continued to increase with productivity.

Wages and production continued to increase rapidly during 1949 and the first half of 1950. Meanwhile, prices went down and price controls on many commodities were gradually abandoned as supply and effective consumer demand came into balance. Real wages reached the prewar level in late 1950.

The price trend was reversed by the end of 1950, reflecting the increased cost of raw materials in world markets following the outbreak of Korean hostilities, increased demand for Japanese exports, and local procurement by the United Nations forces. Productivity and earnings also increased. Wage increases, however, soon lagged behind the increase in the cost of living with the result that workers demanded and were granted larger than usual mid-year and year-end bonuses. These bonuses prevented the 1951 real earnings from falling below the prewar level.

With annual earnings at the prewar level, hourly earnings, moreover, were considerably higher than prewar in view of the shorter working hours. Before World War II, a 9- to 11-hour day for production workers was usual, and an 11-hour limit for men and a 10-hour limit for women and children were recommended by the Government. A day off was granted every week or two, 2 days per month being the legal requirement. During the Occupation, working hours were reduced considerably as a result of the Labor Standards

[4] Text of letter from General Douglas MacArthur to Prime Minister Yoshida, December 18, 1948.

[5] Wage controls which were in force during World War II had been abandoned at the end of the war.

Law (1947), which provides for a basic 8-hour day and a 6-day workweek, time and a quarter pay rates for overtime, and a paid annual vacation of 2 weeks. Since 1948, the average workweek of paid nonagricultural employees has ranged from 47 to 52 hours for men and from 45 to 50 hours for women; in April 1952, it was 48.9 and 47.0 hours, respectively.[6]

Wage Differentials

The differences in earnings levels between the high- and low-wage industries in Japan are much greater percentage-wise than they are in the United States, partly because there is no legal floor for wage rates.

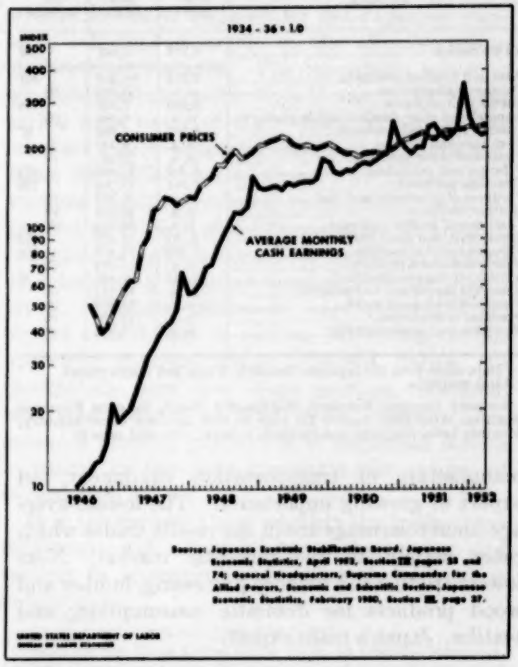
Another cause of the great differentials in hourly earnings is found in the wage structure. The cash earnings of Japanese workers in manufacturing consist of (1) a basic cash wage related to the type of work performed and sometimes to productivity, (2) bonuses and payments for overtime and holiday work, if any, and (3) allowances for dependents, seniority, and other factors not related to the job. The allowances can total more than the basic wage in the case of older male workers with many dependents. This wage structure results in far lower payments to women factory workers who are for the most part young, unmarried, and without dependents. The low payments to women workers are an important factor in the generally low earnings in the textile and needlecraft industries where over three-fourths of the workers are girls between 15 and 25 years old.

During the Occupation, earnings of women increased faster than those of men. In October 1951, the last month for which breakdowns by sex are available, earnings of women workers averaged 43 percent of those of men, compared with 38 percent during 1944 and 30 percent in the base period 1934–36. In the textile industry, one of the major sources of employment for women, monetary monthly earnings rose 138 percent between October 1948 and April 1952, compared with a 105-percent increase for manufacturing as a whole. The percentage increase in the textile industry was greater than that for any other industry for which data are available as is shown in table 1.

The decrease in the gap between the earnings of men and women is partially due to the improved job opportunities for women in the postwar period and to the pressure of newly organized trade-unions in the industries employing women. It is also partially due to the enactment and enforcement of labor legislation which outlawed many of the employment practices which formerly forced women to take and remain in jobs regardless of the low wages or their desire to seek better-paid employment elsewhere.[7]

The wage levels in Japan's chief export industries are not lower than in the industries which produce chiefly for domestic consumption. One of the highest earnings levels is found in the

Chart 2.—Indexes of Average Monthly Cash Earnings in Manufacturing and of Tokyo Consumer Prices, 1946–52



[6] The figures exclude persons who were employed but not at work because of paid vacations, bad weather, illness, labor disputes, material or power shortages, or similar temporary conditions.

SOURCE: Japanese Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Economic Statistics, May 1952 (sec. III, p. 63).

[7] For further information on labor legislation and enforcement, see the following articles in the Monthly Labor Review: Labor Policies and Programs in Japan Under the Occupation, February 1947 (p. 239); Labor Boss System in Japan, January 1949 (p. 47); Japanese Labor in 1950, October 1950 (p. 445). Also in the Labor Information Bulletin: Occupation Ends Peonage System in Japanese Textile Mills, November 1948 (p. 10).

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of monthly earnings in manufacturing establishments employing 50 or more persons, October 1948 and April 1952*

Industry	October 1948 [1] (yen)	April 1952 (yen)	Percentage increase
All industries	5,779	11,841	105
Food and kindred products	5,518	11,414	107
Tobacco manufactures	n. a.	10,072	[2]
Textile mill products	3,169	7,537	138
Apparel and other finished textile products	n. a.	6,186	[2]
Lumber and wood products	3,953	7,808	97
Furniture and fixtures	n. a.	9,421	[2]
Paper and allied products	n. a.	15,341	[2]
Printing and publishing	6,522	14,598	123
Chemical products	6,571	13,264	102
Products of petroleum and coal	n. a.	14,875	[2]
Rubber products	n. a.	10,935	[2]
Leather and leather products	n. a.	10,864	[2]
Stone, clay, and glass products	5,774	12,821	113
Primary metal industries	7,490	16,530	121
Fabricated metal products	n. a.	11,752	[2]
Machinery (except electrical)	6,712	12,493	86
Electrical machinery and supplies	n. a.	13,712	[2]
Transportation equipment	n. a.	18,429	[2]
Precision instruments	n. a.	12,429	[2]
Miscellaneous manufacturing	n. a.	8,647	[2]

[1] Data taken from the Japanese Census of Wages and Employment.
[2] Not available.

SOURCES: Japanese Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Economic Statistics, April 1952, Section III page 69; and Japanese Labor Ministry, Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin, June 1952, page 55.

manufacture of transportation equipment, an export of growing importance. The lowest average hourly earnings are in the needle trades which cater mainly to the domestic market. Next lowest are those in tobacco processing, lumber and wood products for domestic consumption, and textiles, Japan's main export.

Relation to Wage Levels of Other Countries

Although wage levels in terms of the depreciated Japanese yen increased 300-fold during the Occupation, wage levels in terms of the dollar remained far below those in the United States. In April 1952, when the Occupation ended, average hourly earnings in manufacturing establishments ranged from 7 to 13 percent of those of American workers. (See table 2.)

These figures are not accurate measures of the differences in earnings between Japan and the United States for several reasons. First, the Japanese figures do not take into account payments in kind which Japanese workers often receive regularly in the form of below-cost housing, food, work clothes, education, recreation, and whatever consumer goods, if any, the employer may produce. Payments in kind constituted about a 13-percent addition in value to the July 1950 cash earnings in the "Big Ten" cotton-spinning companies, where such payments in kind probably are among the highest.[8] Secondly, the April 1952 earnings do not reflect the traditional "mid-year" bonuses given annually in anticipation of the religious and family celebration of the O Bon holidays;[9] nor the "year-end" bonuses given in anticipation of the extensive New Year celebrations. The mid-year bonus in 1951 equaled in many cases up to half a month's basic wage, and the year-end bonus up to a month's basic wage. The amount of both these bonuses was determined usually by collective bargaining. Their importance in earnings is shown in chart 2.

In terms of purchasing power, the difference between the earnings of Japanese workers and those of European and American workers is less pronounced because the cost of essential commodities is much less in Japan. In March 1952, for instance, the price per pound of certain important foodstuffs in Japanese and European diets was as follows: rice, 8 cents; wheat flour, 6 cents; bread, 4 cents; sweet potatoes, 2 cents; and white potatoes, 3 cents. With average hourly earnings of 17 cents in manufacturing, the worktime required to

[8] Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, GHQ, Economic and Scientific Section, Labor Division, Postwar Labor Practices in Japanese Textile Industry (mimeographed), November 1950, table 13a.
[9] These holidays celebrate the spiritual return of the ancestors to their family homes.

TABLE 2.—*Average hourly cash earnings in manufacturing, Japan and the United States, April 1952*

[In U. S. dollars]

Industry	Japan [1]		United States average hourly earnings
	Average hourly earnings	Percent of U. S. earnings	
All industries	0.17	.....	[2]
Food	.16	10	1.55
Tobacco manufactures	.11	9	1.20
Textile mill products	.11	8	1.34
Apparel and other finished products	.09	7	1.25
Lumber and wood products	.11	7	1.59
Furniture and fixtures	.12	8	1.47
Paper and allied industries	.21	13	1.58
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	.19	9	2.05
Chemical and related industries	.21	12	1.69
Petroleum and coal products	.20	10	2.03
Rubber products	.17	9	1.80
Leather and leather products	.15	11	1.31
Stone, clay, and glass products	.17	11	1.60
Primary metal industries	.23	13	1.83
Fabricated metal products	.16	9	1.71
Machinery (except electrical)	.17	9	1.84
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	.20	12	1.70
Transportation equipment	.22	11	1.93
Miscellaneous manufacturing equipment	.12	8	1.48

[1] Converted from yen at the official rate of exchange, 360 yen to the U. S. dollar.
[2] Not available.

SOURCES: U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (pp. 93-107); Japanese Labor Ministry, Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin, June 1952 (pp. 55 and 59).

buy a pound of each of these foodstuffs in Japan would be 29 minutes, 21 minutes, 14 minutes, 7 minutes, and 11 minutes, respectively. Compared with the corresponding time units in a recent study of food-purchasing power,[10] these figures are found to be on a somewhat similar level with those of Austria (where the purchasing power of workers is among the lowest in Europe) and substantially more favorable than those of the Soviet Union. Although no statistical studies have been made comparing the purchasing power of Japanese industrial workers with those of other Asian countries, many competent observers have noted that industrial workers in Japan appear to have much greater purchasing power.

The margin by which Japanese products sometimes undersell those of western countries has led many people to believe that there is a considerable scope for wage increases for Japanese workers. Others believe that because Japan's markets are largely in Asia, Japanese labor costs must be competitive with those of other Asian countries, and hence remain below those of western industrial countries. For instance, a representative of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute has written: [11]

> In the interest of fairness it is essential in any discussion of Japan's economic position internationally to take for granted her necessity for relatively low wages. To a large but indefinable degree her wage disparity is not of itself a condition of internal exploitation, but a prerequisite to the maintenance of her livelihood as a nation, and the servicing of the low-wage areas which are her natural markets.

The degree to which wage increases are granted, within the limits imposed by the Japanese economy, will depend largely on the effectiveness of trade-union pressures. The bargaining power of workers is much greater than it was in the prewar period as a result of trade-union legislation and labor-education programs during the Occupation. Some 5½ million out of Japan's 13 million paid workers in nonagricultural employment were organized at the end of the Occupation; as a result, collective bargaining became an important method of determining wages on local and industry-wide levels. Workers' demands were reinforced by strikes and threats of strikes. Over half of the industrial disputes which occurred during the Occupation were over wage matters. National and international political issues, however, assumed a growing proportion of organized labor's attention in the year preceding the return of sovereignty.

It is too soon to know whether the trade-union movement will retain its bargaining power and interest in improving wages now that Japan is independent.

[10] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 658).

[11] Japan and the World Cotton Goods Trade, by Claudius Murchison, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Washington, December 1951 (p. 22).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

United Nations Report on World Social Situation

DEMOCRATIC and totalitarian ways of life as they pertain to improving living standards throughout the world were brought out in sharp contrast by Mr. Walter Kotschnig, deputy representative of the United States, in a speech to the 1952 summer session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, held in New York City. Expressing the United States Delegation's general approval of a preliminary report on the World Social Situation,[1] Mr. Kotschnig developed the thesis that "freedom is not just a philosophical concept but a most powerful force for human advance" and that "in spite of the abstention and the obstructionism of the Communist countries within the United Nations, our efforts to advance the economic and social standards in the world by mutual effort are becoming increasingly effective."

The preparation of the World Social Situation report was hampered by a dearth of information in some areas where social problems seem most acute, Mr. Kotschnig observed. This lack of information is apparent not only in many of the less-developed countries where "economic poverty and poverty of information go hand in hand" but also in the vast areas under Soviet domination "where statistics is a flourishing science and where poverty is said to have disappeared . . . This darkness, this lack of information about Soviet-controlled territory, is apparent, chapter after chapter [in the report], beginning with the very facts of life itself."

In reviewing the social conditions indicated by the report, Mr. Kotschnig outlined the areas of danger in the less-developed countries as well as the encouraging developments. Some of the problems he mentioned were: (1) increasing populations; (2) diversities in levels of living; (3) need of housing; (4) disparity in conditions of work; (5) under-production of food. On the credit side of the picture, the United States deputy representative noted: (1) improvement in health; and (2) increase in literacy.

From the facts, he concluded that "the less-developed countries are now in a situation from which the West only recently emerged . . . The end-products, as of 1952, of a long and painful process in scientific and technological development are here, for everyone to see, for everyone to take over and adapt to their conditions. The question is:

"Will they be taken over imbedded in the spirit which created them and which makes them capable of continuous change and improvement; or will they be taken over in terms of a political creed which is at fundamental variance with the spirit that created and continues to expand them?"

To enable an "intelligent choice between the free society and the totalitarian state," Mr. Kotschnig described "the difference between the way of the free and the way of the slave, the social achievements of a democratic society and the achievements of the totalitarian state." He contrasted economic and social conditions in the United States with those in Russia, stressing the fundamental differences in the philosophies which "have made for progress in the United States."

In pointing to this progress, he called attention to the leveling-up of income distribution, the increase in productivity, the "very real increase in the buying power of the worker's dollar," advances made in the production of food and its distribution to all income levels, the rise in home ownership,

[1] United Nations Economic and Social Council: Preliminary report on the World Social Situation. (General E/CN. 5/267, April 25, 1952.) 418 pp., mimeographed. The report was made at the joint request of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Secretariat was generally responsible for its preparation, but extensive chapters were contributed on conditions of work and employment, food and nutrition, education, and health conditions by the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization. The report also includes chapters on world population trends, housing, special circumstances affecting standards of living, general levels of income and welfare, and social conditions in Latin America, in the Middle East, and in South and Southeast Asia.

social advances in health, social security, working conditions, education, etc.

In contrast, Mr. Kotschnig highlighted the political, social, and economic conditions in the Soviet Union with special stress on the subservience of trade unions. "Labor is defenseless against the monopolistic employer—the omnipotent State. It is hedged in by punitive legislation. It is under constant pressure to increase output." He described the Soviet Union as "a great nation which, having cast off the yoke of inefficient and corrupt monarchy, has fallen victim to an even worse despotism"—where, "as Andrei Vishinsky, the authoritative interpreter of Soviet law, has put it so well: 'The dictatorship of the proletariat is unlimited by any statutes whatsoever.' "

Mr. Kotschnig drew these conclusions toward the close of his comments on the report:

> The first is that the socio-economic problems of the world, although formidable, are not insoluble. Anyone reading the Report on the World Social Situation must be impressed and encouraged by the striking advances made in standards of living and the improvement of social organization achieved within a few generations in large parts of the world. There is hope for the poor and the oppressed, the sick and the illiterate everywhere. It has indeed become possible to think of "the welfare of the whole human race as a practical objective."
>
> Second, these advances are the direct result of scientific discoveries and technological progress based on free inquiry and the application of social intelligence. They are attributes of evolving democratic societies which derive their dynamic qualities from a recognition of the dignity of the individual and his ability to think and act for himself.
>
> Third, the claim of international communism to be able to meet the needs and the rising expectations of people, particularly in the under-developed countries, appears to be hollow. Their methods are at complete variance with the values and concepts which have made for progress elsewhere. To test the Communist claims, I have made an analysis of their society as it exists today.
>
> The result, I believe, has been to show that mere technology cannot solve human problems. Human values and human rights—the rights of individuals—must be considered. In spite of the fact that the Soviet people have been driven to even greater production, their living standards continue to appear pitiably low. And, having contributed so little to the welfare of their own people, one wonders what they can contribute to the welfare of others.
>
> Yes, we have organized for purposes of mutual aid. We have created a Technical Assistance Program which is perhaps the best means of making available, wherever it may be most needed, the end-products of a hundred years of progress in technical knowledge and social organization.
>
> Through the World Health Organization we are combating the great killers of mankind such as malaria, tuberculosis, and the endemic diseases that are the scourge of tropical countries, and we are laying the foundations for health services which will mean greater productivity and happier lives for untold millions of people. Through UNICEF, millions of children have been helped to survive and to grow into useful citizens of tomorrow.
>
> Through the International Labor Organization we are assisting in the training of manpower and the improvement of wages and working conditions. We are aiding in the establishment of systems of social security and other guarantees to assure that those who need it most will have their proper share of any economic advance their countries can achieve.
>
> And through the United Nations itself, in cooperation with the Specialized Agencies, we are helping in the development of community service and welfare centers as part of the drive for higher standards of living.
>
> It is significant, however, that one group of countries refuses to have any share whatsoever in that heroic drive for a better world which is within our reach. These are the countries under Communist control . . . They have contributed neither funds nor supplies. They have offered nothing but obstruction and sterile criticism.
>
> Since these are the countries in which freedom has died, we have in our very midst a striking confirmation of my thesis that freedom is not just a philosophical concept but a most powerful force for human advance.
>
> In spite of the abstention and the obstructionism of the Communist countries within the United Nations, our efforts to advance the economic and social standards in the world by mutual effort are becoming increasingly effective. We feel certain that when another edition of the "Report on the World Social Situation" appears a few years hence it will reflect these efforts.

222775—52——3

Future Production and Employment in the United States

PROSPECTS for maintaining high levels of production, consumption, and employment in the United States after defense expenditures level off to the rates required for continuing national security were discussed by Isador Lubin,[1] United States representative, at the summer session of the

[1] This article reproduces, in part, Mr. Lubin's comments regarding the World Economic Report, 1950-51, which was published by the United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, New York, in April 1952.

United Nations Economic and Social Council,[3] held in New York City in July 1952. In summarizing the economic situation from the point of view of probable developments after Governmental expenditures for defense have reached their peak, Mr. Lubin called attention to the smooth adjustment of the American economy to a peacetime basis after World War II and to both the difficulties and advantages of the current situation.

The question is asked, inside as well as outside the United States, whether we can make the adjustment to a reduced level of defense expenditures as smoothly as we made the adjustment to the reduction of war expenditures after World War II.

The first factor which may make the problem more difficult is that the backlog of deferred needs for both consumers' and producers' goods is likely to be much smaller than it was after World War II. During the war, production of a great variety of consumers' goods for civilian purposes was prohibited. Many durable goods were worn out, new demands went unsatisfied, and inventories were depleted. In contrast, restrictions in the current defense period have been less extensive and have been in effect for a shorter time. Consequently the backlog of deferred demand will be substantially smaller.

The second factor in this same connection is that, even though the total dollar volume of liquid assets in the hands of consumers and of business is higher now than it was at the end of the war, the purchasing power of these assets, due to price increases, will not be as great as it was at that time. Moreover, the gold and dollar reserves of some of the major trading nations are substantially lower now than they were then and their purchasing power is smaller.

Third, our employment problem will be of a different nature. At the end of World War II, many people who had patriotically entered the labor force had no desire to remain after the fighting ceased. In contrast, when defense spending declines, it is probable that most of those no longer needed in defense activities will want other work.

Among the favorable considerations, the most striking difference between the [post] World War II situation and the one that we expect to face after defense expenditures reach their peak is that the reduction in defense expenditures will be only a fraction of the cut that was made after World War II. . . . The decline in expenditures will be at most one-fifth as big as the World War II cut.

The relative importance of these cuts, in terms of their effect upon the national income, becomes evident when we note their relationship to the gross national product. The $119 billion curtailment of spending [after World War II] was related to a full employment gross national product of about $275 billion in 1951 prices. The probable cut of from $15 to $25 billion should be related to a current prospective full employment gross national product of about $350 billion.

After World War II, the size of the armed forces was reduced by 10 million during a 2-year period. The total strength of our armed forces at the peak of the present defense program will be only 3.7 million. This obviously makes impossible any reduction as drastic as that which occurred at the end of the war. We regret that the international political situation does not at this moment appear to permit any significant reduction in the size of our armed forces. We trust, however, that the proposals now being considered in the Disarmament Commission will soon make possible a radical reduction in this burden.

The coming adjustment problem should be much smaller than the one we handled successfully after World War II. Moreover, there are other factors in this situation which lead us to believe that we are in a much better position to deal with adjustment problems than we have been in the past.

Economic and Social Considerations

Fundamental changes have been taking place in the structure of our economy, changes that we think have permanently moved up our level of demand to new heights. Among the most important of these modifications has been a radical change in what our consumers regard as a normal standard of living. Amenities like electricity in rural areas—a rarity 20 years ago—are now widely available and regarded as essential. We have added approximately 20 million new consumers to our economy. There is an increased demand for new construction as a result of the dispersion of dwellings and business from the centers of our great cities to the suburbs. Of particular importance is the fact that income in the United States is more evenly distributed. We have a much stronger organization of labor with the result that the position of workers in our society is more secure and their purchasing power more stable. These structural changes will in themselves assure a level of effective demand sufficient to maintain high levels of production of consumers' goods.

In addition . . . there are many urgent public needs which stem from some of these same structural changes. As a result of the growth in population and the geographical shift in population, the need for certain public projects has been increasing. Construction of this type has been curtailed by defense restrictions and will have to be resumed at the first opportunity.

Moreover, the restrictions made necessary by the defense program have also prevented the satisfaction of normal private demand in some areas of the economy. . . . Expenditures for these purposes can be expected to increase when restrictions are removed. While such expenditures are not likely to be as great as after World War II, they will not be negligible.

[3] The members of the United States delegation to this session of the Economic and Social Council were as follows: Representative, Isador Lubin; alternate representative, Walter M. Kotschnig; advisers, Robert E. Asher, Kathleen Bell, Kathryn G. Heath, Frances Kernohan, Joseph C. McCaskill, Forrest D. Murden, Walter Salant, Robert B. Schwenger, Allen M. Selvers, William J. Stibravy, Virginia C. Westfall, Aryness Joy Wickens, William H. Wynne; ad hoc advisers, Herbert Block, Joseph D. Coppock, Eleanor Dennison, James F. Green.

Weight must also be given to the effect of the successful operation of our economy in the past 6 years upon the psychology of the American private investors. The manner in which our economy has operated has been progressively altering their outlook. More and more, they are focusing their attention on the requirements of an economy operating at expanding levels and are discarding the concept of a limited market.

The coverage of our social security program has been extended and the benefits have been increased. Our tax structure provides a better cushion against recessionary forces. Agricultural incomes are protected against sudden and severe declines through a system of farm price supports. Bank deposit insurance has been increased to $10,000 for every covered depositor. Through Federal guarantees of mortgages, we have better safeguarded the savings which more than half of the American families have invested in the homes they live in.

If it should prove necessary, there are a variety of measures available to the Government to counteract recessionary tendencies. I shall only mention a few of these measures: the removal of any direct restrictions which may then exist on business investment and consumer and mortgage credit; the traditional easing of general credit and banking policy; the possibilities of freeing purchasing power by tax reductions are very great; [the acceleration of] public works construction. There is general agreement among the American people that we must expand our efforts to prevent national disasters such as we have recently suffered from floods in the Missouri Valley.

In summary, then, the weight of the evidence leads to the conclusion that the coming adjustment problem will be much smaller than the one we handled successfully after World War II. There is no denying there will be a problem. But there should be no reason for alarm about our ability to meet it. We have the tools for coping with any necessary readjustment when we have reached the peak of our defense expenditures.

The people of the United States are determined to maintain high levels of demand and to continue to trade their products on a large scale with the people of other peace-loving countries. They are determined to have an expanding economy, not only at home but also abroad. They know that only an expanding economy can provide reasonable over-all stability and individual economic security within a framework of genuine democracy and freedom.

That is why the development of underdeveloped countries will continue to be a cardinal point in our foreign policy. As President Truman said in his State of the Union message last January: "There is nothing of greater importance in all our foreign policy. There is nothing that shows more clearly what we stand for and what we want to achieve." "What we can do now", said the President on another recent occasion, "is sharply limited by the cost of maintaining defenses to prevent aggression and war. If that cost could be reduced—if the burden of armaments could be lessened, new energies and resources would be liberated for greatly enlarged programs of reconstruction and development."

Woolen and Worsted Textiles Earnings in April–May 1952

WOOLEN and worsted textile-mill production workers had average straight-time earnings of $1.45 an hour in April–May 1952, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Although earnings of individual workers ranged from less than 75 cents to more than $2.10 an hour (a spread of $1.35), the middle 50 percent earned from $1.25 to $1.65 an hour. Average hourly earnings in woolen mills amounted to $1.41 and in worsted mills to $1.48 (table 1).

Earnings of individual workers in both woolen and worsted mills varied by more than $1.35 an hour. In mills producing woolen products, the middle 50 percent were concentrated within a 40-cent range ($1.20 to $1.60); in worsted mills, within a range of 35 cents ($1.30 to $1.65). About 14 percent of the industry's total employment earned less than $1.15 an hour and a similar proportion received $1.75 or more. Nearly twice as many woolen-mill workers (18 percent) as worsted-mill workers (9.3 percent) averaged under $1.15 an hour; the ratios for $1.75 an hour or more were 13 and 16 percent, respectively.

Earnings in woolen and worsted textiles also varied by type of mill.[2] Production workers in weaving mills averaged $1.60 an hour—25 and 15 cents more, respectively, than those in yarn mills and integrated mills (table 2). The difference, at least in part, is attributable to the greater proportion of skilled workers in weaving mills. Weaving mills accounted for only 1 of every 16 workers in the woolen and worsted industry, integrated mills for 3 of every 4 workers, and yarn mills for about 1 of every 6 workers.

Women comprised about two-fifths of the total work force in the woolen and worsted industry in

[1] This survey included woolen and worsted textile mills employing 21 or more workers. Excluded were mills primarily engaged in the manufacture of pile fabrics, carpets, rugs, or carpet yarn. It was estimated that the total employment in the industry as defined above was approximately 111,000. Of these, approximately 100,000 were production workers and were almost equally divided between mills primarily producing woolen yarn or fabrics and those producing worsted yarn or fabrics.

The data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

[2] Woolen and worsted mills are of three main types, namely, yarn, weaving, and integrated. Yarn mills spin raw wool into finished yarns for use in weaving and knitting fabrics; weaving mills produce cloth from yarn spun in yarn mills; and integrated mills perform both the spinning and the weaving operations in processing raw wool into cloth.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all production workers in woolen and worsted textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] and predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States [2]			New England			Middle Atlantic			Southeast	Great Lakes		Pacific	
	All types	Woolen yarn or fabric	Worsted yarn or fabric	All types	Woolen yarn or fabric	Worsted yarn or fabric	All types	Woolen yarn or fabric	Worsted yarn or fabric	All types	All types [3]	Woolen yarn or fabric	All types [3]	Woolen yarn or fabric
Under 75.0	(4)	(4)	(4)				(4)	(4)		0.1				
75.0 and under 80.0	0.2	0.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.8	1.7	(4)	.1	0.9	1.1		
80.0 and under 85.0	.2	.4	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	.8	1.6		.4	.2	.3		
85.0 and under 90.0	.5	.7	.3	0.1	0.1	(4)	1.1	1.0	1.2	.2	4.9	5.7		
90.0 and under 95.0	.8	1.3	.4	.2	.3	0.1	.9	1.6	.3	2.3	5.6	6.5		
95.0 and under 100.0	.7	.9	.4	.2	.2	.1	.8	1.3	.3	1.8	4.2	4.9		
100.0 and under 105.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	.7	1.3	.2	2.1	1.0	3.1	2.5	5.5	3.1		
105.0 and under 110.0	6.1	8.2	3.9	.8	1.3	.3	3.4	1.3	5.3	32.7	11.7	7.8		
110.0 and under 115.0	3.8	4.8	2.8	1.0	1.4	.7	3.8	2.6	5.0	15.4	10.1	8.6		
115.0 and under 120.0	3.6	4.4	2.7	2.0	3.6	.7	2.4	2.2	2.6	11.9	6.1	5.6		
120.0 and under 125.0	3.5	4.2	2.8	3.0	4.5	1.7	3.5	2.8	4.2	5.1	8.1	8.7	0.4	0.6
125.0 and under 130.0	7.2	7.5	6.9	8.1	9.4	7.1	6.7	5.0	8.2	3.9	9.0	9.5	.1	
130.0 and under 135.0	10.3	9.4	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.6	8.6	8.1	9.2	4.1	5.1	5.6	4.8	2.0
135.0 and under 140.0	10.2	8.5	12.1	12.3	10.4	14.0	7.7	7.3	8.1	4.5	5.3	5.8	17.7	5.8
140.0 and under 145.0	8.5	9.0	8.0	9.7	11.2	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.9	2.8	5.7	6.6	22.8	29.1
145.0 and under 150.0	6.7	5.8	7.7	7.3	5.4	9.0	7.5	10.2	5.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	15.5	15.7
150.0 and under 155.0	6.2	5.3	7.0	6.8	4.9	8.3	6.6	8.2	5.0	3.0	3.1	3.6	13.1	17.2
155.0 and under 160.0	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.7	7.3	4.1	1.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.5
160.0 and under 165.0	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.4	5.6	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	3.3	3.8
165.0 and under 170.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.4	4.2	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	3.7	5.0
170.0 and under 175.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	.7	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.9
175.0 and under 180.0	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5
180.0 and under 185.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.3	.3	1.4	1.6	.8	.5
185.0 and under 190.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.8	4.1	.1	(4)	.1	.9	.3
190.0 and under 195.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.3	2.4	4.1	.1	.3	.4	6.3	8.4
195.0 and under 200.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.2	.1	.1	.2	2.0	2.5
200.0 and under 205.0	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	.9	2.0	.1	(4)	(4)	.1	.1
205.0 and under 210.0	.6	.4	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.7	.7	.7					
210.0 and over	1.3	.7	1.9	1.5	.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	(4)	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	100,332	50,799	49,533	62,989	28,341	34,648	17,633	8,456	9,177	13,644	4,005	3,415	1,441	1,060
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.45	$1.41	$1.48	$1.50	$1.48	$1.53	$1.47	$1.47	$1.47	$1.19	$1.23	$1.25	$1.51	$1.54

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes data for worsted yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.
[4] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

April–May 1952. This proportion was approximately the same in weaving and integrated mills; in yarn mills, however, nearly three-fifths of the total production workers were women.

Hourly earnings of women in woolen and worsted mills were, on the average, 11 cents lower than those of men—$1.38 as compared with $1.49—partly because women were generally engaged in the lesser-skilled jobs. Women averaged 10 cents an hour below men in integrated mills and in weaving mills, and 14 cents in yarn mills. Average earnings of women were $1.39 in integrated mills, $1.54 in weaving mills, and $1.30 in yarn mills (table 2).

Between April 1946, the date of the Bureau's last Nation-wide study of woolen and worsted textiles,[3] and April-May 1952, average hourly earnings had advanced approximately 55 percent: from 94 cents to $1.45 for the industry as a whole; from 92 cents to $1.41 for woolen mills; and from 95 cents to $1.48 for worsted mills. The proportion of the industry's work force earning at least $1 an hour advanced from about 31 to 98 percent; that of woolen-mill workers, from 30 to 96 percent; and that of worsted-mill workers, from 32 to 99 percent.

Woolen and worsted textile mills which had collective-bargaining agreements with labor unions employed slightly over half of the industry's production workers. On a regional basis, the proportion of workers covered by union contracts varied widely—from a fifth in the Southeast to all in the Pacific region. Half of the production workers in the woolen and worsted industry in the New England and Great Lakes regions were employed in mills having collective-bargaining agreements; in the Middle Atlantic States, three-fourths of the workers were in unionized mills.

Regional Variations

The woolen and worsted industry is located largely in New England, where about 63,000 of the production workers in the industry were em-

[3] See BLS Wage Structure Series 2, No. 40, Woolen and Worsted Textiles, 1946.

ployed in April–May 1952; approximately 18,000 were in the Middle Atlantic States, nearly 14,000 in the Southeast, and about 5,400 in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions.[4] Hourly earnings of production workers averaged $1.51 on the Pacific Coast, $1.50 in New England, $1.47 in the Middle Atlantic States, $1.23 in the Great Lakes region, and $1.19 in the Southeast.

Earnings of less than $1.15 an hour were received by 3 percent of the workers in New England, 14 percent in the Middle Atlantic States, 56 percent in the Southeast, and 43 percent in the Great Lakes. On the other hand, hourly earnings averaged $1.75 or more for 17 percent of New England workers, 18 percent of those in the Middle Atlantic, and 1 and 4 percent, respectively, in the Southeast and Great Lakes regions. The middle 50 percent of the workers in New England earned from $1.30 to $1.70 an hour; in the Middle Atlantic States, from $1.25 to $1.65; in the Southeast, from $1.05 to $1.30; and in the Great Lakes region, from $1.05 to $1.40.

About 70 percent of the total employment on worsted products and over half of the workers in woolen mills were concentrated in New England. Worsted workers in this region earned, on the average, $1.53 an hour—5 cents more than woolen workers. In the Middle Atlantic States, however, where nearly a fifth of the workers in worsted mills and a sixth of those in woolen mills were employed, earnings averaged $1.47 an hour for both.

Production employment in weaving mills was significant in only the two most important regions and represented 6 percent of the workers in New England and 14 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. In both regions, weaving mills primarily produced worsted fabrics. Hourly earnings in New England worsted-weaving mills averaged $1.64 and were 3 cents higher than in similar mills in the Middle Atlantic States.

Workers in integrated mills, which accounted for at least two-thirds of the industry employment in each region, earned, on the average, $1.51 an hour in New England; $1.52 in the Middle Atlantic States; $1.20 in the Southeast; $1.25 in the Great Lakes; and $1.54 on the Pacific Coast.

Earnings in yarn mills, which employed about a fifth of the production workers in both the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, were 23 cents an hour higher in New England ($1.43) than in the Middle Atlantic ($1.20).

[4] For purposes of this study the regions include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Southeast*—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Pacific*—California, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of production workers in woolen and worsted textile mills, by type of mill and predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952*

Type of mill	United States [2]			New England			Middle Atlantic			Southeast	Great Lakes		Pacific	
	All types	Woolen yarn or fabric	Worsted yarn or fabric	All types	Woolen yarn or fabric	Worsted yarn or fabric	All types	Woolen yarn or fabric	Worsted yarn or fabric	All types	All types [2]	Woolen yarn or fabric	All types [2]	Woolen yarn or fabric
All mills														
All production workers	$1.45	$1.41	$1.48	$1.50	$1.48	$1.53	$1.47	$1.47	$1.47	$1.19	$1.23	$1.25	$1.51	$1.54
Men	1.49	1.45	1.55	1.54	1.51	1.58	1.57	1.54	1.60	1.23	1.28	1.29	1.57	1.59
Women	1.38	1.32	1.42	1.45	1.39	1.47	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.15	1.17	1.19	1.46	1.49
Yarn mills														
All production workers	1.35	1.33	1.36	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.20	.....	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	1.44	1.41	1.45	1.49	1.48	1.50	1.29	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	1.30	1.21	1.31	1.37	1.35	1.38	1.17	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weaving mills														
All production workers	1.60	.....	1.60	1.63	.....	1.64	1.61	.....	1.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	1.64	.....	1.64	1.65	.....	1.66	1.67	.....	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	1.54	.....	1.55	1.59	.....	1.60	1.50	.....	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Integrated mills														
All production workers	1.45	1.42	1.52	1.51	1.48	1.56	1.52	1.50	.....	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.54	1.54
Men	1.49	1.46	1.56	1.54	1.51	1.60	1.58	1.56	.....	1.23	1.29	1.29	1.59	1.59
Women	1.39	1.33	1.47	1.46	1.39	1.51	1.45	1.42	.....	1.16	1.20	1.20	1.49	1.49

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes data for worsted yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.

Occupational Variations

Average hourly earnings of men in the selected occupations studied in the woolen and worsted industry in April–May 1952 varied from $1.24 for spinning-frame doffers to $1.87 for loom fixers. Women averaged from $1.09 for spinning-frame doffers to $1.67 for automatic-box-loom weavers. The spread in average earnings was narrower for women than for men (58 cents compared with 63 cents). The range of averages for both men and women was greater in worsted mills than in woolen mills; the respective spreads were 71 and 54 cents in the former mills and 58 and 53 cents in the latter mills. Other men's occupations having average earnings in excess of $1.50 were maintenance machinists, frame spinners (French system), mule spinners, and all classifications of weavers. Among women workers, frame spinners (French system), plain loom weavers, and cloth menders also averaged more than $1.50 an hour.

On a regional basis, occupational averages ranged from $1.25 to $1.91 in New England; from $1.09 to $2.06 in the Middle Atlantic; from $1.04 to $1.52 in the Southeast; from 85 cents to $1.68 in the Great Lakes; and from $1.38 to $1.89 in the Pacific region. The highest average in most instances reflected the earnings of loom fixers.

Occupational earnings, on a Nation-wide basis, were generally higher in worsted mills than in woolen mills; the differences ranged from 4 to 30 cents an hour. In the Middle Atlantic region, however, woolen-mill weavers averaged slightly more than worsted-mill weavers. New England worsted mills usually had higher earnings than Middle Atlantic mills; conversely, Middle Atlantic woolen mills frequently had higher levels than New England mills (table 3).

TABLE 3.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] of production workers in selected occupations in woolen and worsted textile mills, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952*

Occupation and sex	United States [2]						New England						Southeast	
	All mills		Woolen mills		Worsted mills		All mills		Woolen mills		Worsted mills		All mills	
	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings
Men														
Card finishers	1,670	$1.35	1,431	$1.33	239	$1.44	1,074	$1.39	898	$1.37	176	$1.47	217	$1.12
Card strippers	1,005	1.39	895	1.38	110	1.47	631	1.45	544	1.44	87	1.48	128	1.14
Comber tenders	394	1.44			389	1.44	290	1.51			290	1.51	63	1.17
Doffers, spinning frame	129	1.24	119	1.22			19	1.40	16	1.39			85	1.18
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system	109	1.25			109	1.25	41	1.32			41	1.32	53	1.24
Doffers, spinning frame, French system	24	1.36			22	1.34	22	1.34			22	1.34		
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth	951	1.35	570	1.32	381	1.40	595	1.39	372	1.33	223	1.48	160	1.14
Fuller tenders	936	1.43	669	1.36	267	1.61	574	1.43	391	1.35	183	1.60	62	1.14
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	575	1.27	309	1.23	266	1.31	240	1.34	63	1.31	174	1.35	97	1.04
Loom fixers	2,400	1.87	1,365	1.80	1,035	1.96	1,552	1.91	823	1.85	729	1.97	318	1.52
Machinists, maintenance	678	1.70	338	1.68	340	1.73	420	1.71	158	1.62	262	1.75	59	1.48
Spinners, frame	586	1.39	586	1.39			255	1.51	247	1.51			174	1.18
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	109	1.44			109	1.44	109	1.44			109	1.44		
Spinners, frame, French system	100	1.72			84	1.72	40	1.85			40	1.85		
Spinners, mule	2,433	1.67	2,416	1.67			1,969	1.73	1,952	1.73			241	1.46
Spinners, mule, French system	202	1.80			202	1.80	182	1.79			182	1.79		
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	2,773	1.29	1,549	1.27	1,224	1.31	1,876	1.34	1,023	1.32	853	1.36	481	1.07
Weavers [4]	6,954	1.75	4,308	1.70	2,646	1.83	4,394	1.82	2,571	1.78	1,823	1.89	966	1.43
Box looms, automatic	5,342	1.76	3,620	1.71	1,722	1.87	3,750	1.84	2,371	1.79	1,379	1.93	875	1.43
Box looms, nonautomatic	931	1.65	499	1.62	432	1.69	321	1.71	82	1.46	239	1.79	24	1.27
Plain looms	681	1.77	189	1.71	492	1.80	323	1.76	118	1.86	205	1.70	67	1.43
Women														
Battery hands	480	1.22	330	1.19	150	1.29	293	1.25	210	1.20	83	1.39	119	1.07
Comber tenders	232	1.40	28	1.38	204	1.40	109	1.45			109	1.45		
Doffers, spinning frame	50	1.09	50	1.09			12	1.30	12	1.30			18	1.04
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system	1,291	1.27			1,291	1.27	853	1.32			853	1.32	74	1.08
Doffers, spinning frame, French system	87	1.43	43	1.53	44	1.33	42	1.32			42	1.32		
Menders, cloth	6,067	1.52	2,472	1.35	3,595	1.63	3,814	1.62	1,473	1.43	2,341	1.74	1,168	1.19
Spinners, frame	2,315	1.37	2,227	1.36	88	1.59	1,400	1.41	1,341	1.41	59	1.58	524	1.21
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	2,743	1.35			2,743	1.35	1,763	1.43			1,763	1.43	259	1.18
Spinners, frame, French system	688	1.54	75	1.62	613	1.53	462	1.53			462	1.53		
Spinners, frame, other systems	163	1.26			163	1.26	42	1.57			42	1.57	121	1.15
Weavers [4]	2,707	1.61	1,878	1.55	829	1.72	1,258	1.69	845	1.64	413	1.80	437	1.37
Box looms, automatic	1,762	1.67	1,297	1.62	465	1.80	893	1.74	701	1.71	192	1.86	299	1.37
Box looms, nonautomatic	557	1.44	405	1.40	152	1.56	160	1.44	106	1.30	54	1.92		
Plain looms	388	1.56	176	1.43	212	1.67	205	1.67	38	1.57	167	1.69	135	1.36
Winders [4]	5,966	1.34	1,829	1.21	4,137	1.39	3,719	1.42	787	1.30	2,932	1.45	829	1.09
Cone and tube, automatic	831	1.44	97	1.24	734	1.47	637	1.53	18	1.57	619	1.53	114	1.15
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic	2,476	1.35	442	1.32	2,034	1.36	1,712	1.40	241	1.33	1,471	1.41	426	1.10
Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic	442	1.22	291	1.12	151	1.42	249	1.33	115	1.17	134	1.47		
Filling, automatic	1,141	1.33	647	1.24	494	1.45	585	1.43	245	1.34	340	1.49	254	1.07
Filling, nonautomatic	307	1.27	112	1.14	195	1.35	216	1.38	63	1.33	153	1.40		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] of production workers in selected occupations in woolen and worsted textile mills, United States and selected regions, April–May 1952*—Continued

Occupation and sex	Middle Atlantic						Great Lakes				Pacific			
	All mills		Woolen mills		Worsted mills		All mills[2]		Woolen mills		All mills[2]		Woolen mills	
	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hourly earnings
Men														
Card finishers	244	$1.42	194	$1.42	50	$1.40	85	$1.13	83	$1.13	32	$1.55	32	$1.55
Card strippers	110	1.49	87	1.50	23	1.46	103	1.23	103	1.23	19	1.56	19	1.56
Comber tenders	23	1.29			18	1.28	18	1.33						
Doffers, spinning frame							18	1.23	18	1.23				
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system							12	1.09						
Doffers, spinning frame, French system														
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth	118	1.51	62	1.49	56	1.53	54	1.17	54	1.17	22	1.47	22	1.47
Fuller tenders	186	1.59	114	1.51	72	1.71	87	1.29	87	1.29	21	1.54	21	1.54
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	195	1.33	143	1.32	52	1.36	34	1.05	34	1.05				
Loom fixers	391	2.06	173	2.04	218	2.07	84	1.63	84	1.63	35	1.89	25	1.92
Machinists, maintenance	167	1.79	126	1.77	41	1.85	25	1.68	17	1.83				
Spinners, frame	127	1.41	125	1.41			13	1.50	13	1.50	15	1.53	15	1.53
Spinners, frame, Bradford system														
Spinners, frame, French system	60	1.64			44	1.61								
Spinners, mule	93	1.44	93	1.44			114	1.37	114	1.37	13	1.58	13	1.58
Spinners, mule, French system	20	1.88			20	1.88								
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	323	1.36	141	1.37	182	1.34	55	1.24	51	1.26	24	1.45	17	1.45
Weavers[3]	1,286	1.75	590	1.76	696	1.74	153	1.48	153	1.48	72	1.82	72	1.82
Box looms, automatic	461	1.78	243	1.80	218	1.75	125	1.56	125	1.56	54	1.86	54	1.86
Box looms, nonautomatic	540	1.67	347	1.73	193	1.55	28	1.11	28	1.11	12	1.68	12	1.68
Plain looms	285	1.87			285	1.87								
Women														
Battery hands	56	1.34	33	1.35	23	1.32								
Comber tenders	111	1.35	28	1.38	83	1.34					12	1.48		
Doffers, spinning frame							10	.85	10	.85				
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system	341	1.19			341	1.19	20	1.07						
Doffers, spinning frame, French system	143	1.53	43	1.53										
Menders, cloth	770	1.61	213	1.54	557	1.64	204	1.12	204	1.12	71	1.40	56	1.41
Spinners, frame	144	1.47	115	1.44	29	1.59	126	1.33	126	1.33	77	1.47	77	1.47
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	610	1.24			610	1.24	77	1.09			34	1.38		
Spinners, frame, French system	193	1.58	75	1.62	118	1.55					33	1.38		
Spinners, frame, other systems														
Weavers[3]	868	1.71	275	1.74	293	1.69	315	1.37	315	1.37	100	1.80	71	1.80
Box looms, automatic	256	1.87	99	1.84	157	1.89	231	1.50	231	1.50	64	1.86	35	1.91
Box looms, nonautomatic	274	1.57	176	1.68	98	1.36	84	1.00	84	1.00	26	1.68	26	1.68
Plain looms	38	1.68			38	1.68					10	1.70	10	1.70
Winders[3]	1,110	1.30	509	1.23	601	1.37	216	1.06	150	1.02	69	1.40	43	1.41
Cone and tube, automatic	64	1.12	50	1.12			20	1.23	20	1.23				
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic	274	1.43	88	1.52	186	1.38	51	1.22	15	1.24				
Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic	181	1.09	170	1.10	11	.97	12	1.03						
Filling, automatic	229	1.41	129	1.36	100	1.48	25	1.06	25	1.06	43	1.39	33	1.41
Filling, nonautomatic	42	1.20			42	1.20	40	.85	40	.85				

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for regions other than those shown separately.
[3] Includes data for worsted yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.
[4] Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Wage Practices and Related Benefits

Paid vacations were established policies in woolen and worsted mills employing 99 percent of the total industry work force in April–May 1952. The typical vacation policy provided for a 1-week vacation with pay after 1 year's service. A second week after 5 years' employment was granted by mills employing over four-fifths of the workers in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific regions; two-thirds of those in the Great Lakes; and a third in the Southeast.

Insurance or pension plans, financed wholly or in part by employers, have been adopted by mills with 96 percent of the total employment in the industry. Life insurance plans were applicable to at least five-sixths of the workers in each region; on the Pacific Coast, all woolen and worsted textile workers were provided with such benefits. Health insurance and hospitalization plans each covered over seven-eighths of the industry's workers in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southeast regions. In the Pacific and Great Lakes regions, three-fifths of the workers were

covered by health insurance plans; two-thirds and one-third, respectively, by hospitalization plans. Retirement plans were in effect in mills with 11 percent of the industry employment in New England, 30 percent in the Middle Atlantic, and 15 percent in the Great Lakes. No such plans were reported for the Southeast and Pacific regions.

Paid holidays were granted by woolen and worsted mills employing four-fifths of the workers in the industry. By region, the proportion varied widely, ranging from 22 percent of the employees in the Southeast to 100 percent in the Pacific region; half of the industry employment in the Great Lakes region and over 90 percent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were in mills providing such benefits. The most common practice in each region was six paid holidays a year; in the Southeast, however, 5 days a year was almost as prevalent.

Late-shift work was performed by 4 of every 11 workers in the woolen and worsted industry in April–May 1952; about three-fourths of these were on the second shift. The proportion of workers receiving shift differentials varied widely by region. Extra compensation for late-shift work was received by over nine-tenths of the shift workers in New England mills; in the Middle Atlantic States, by four-fifths of the second-shift workers and all of the third-shift workers; and in the Great Lakes region, by three-tenths and five-ninths of the second- and third-shift workers, respectively. Only 8 percent of the workers on the second shift and 22 percent of those on the third shift in the Southeast received differential rates. None of the second-shift workers, but 16 percent of third-shift workers, in the Pacific region, were paid a premium. The most prevalent differentials for second- and third-shift work, respectively, were 4 and 7 cents an hour in New England, 4 and 5 cents in the Southeast, 5 and 10 cents in the Great Lakes region, and 5 and 15 percent of earnings in the Middle Atlantic States. Third-shift workers on the Pacific Coast received a full day's pay for reduced hours of work.

Minimum entrance rates and minimum job rates in the woolen and worsted industry relate to the lowest rates paid in an establishment to inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively. Advancement from the entrance rate to the job rate generally involves either a formal training period or a progression of rates based on length of service or merit rating. In many mills, however, the minimum entrance and job rates were identical.

For the industry as a whole, hiring rates tended to concentrate at $1.30 and $1.31. These rates were reported as entrance rates in mills with a fourth of the industry's employment, and as job rates in mills with a third of the employees. About a tenth of the workers were employed in mills having $1.05 as an entrance or job rate.

On a regional basis, there were marked differences. In New England, an entrance rate of $1.30 or $1.31 was reported by mills with about three-eighths of the workers in this region; half of the workers were in mills with minimum job rates of the same amounts. In the Middle Atlantic States, entrance rates of $1.15 and $1.30 were in effect in mills employing 22 and 14 percent of the workers, respectively; job rates of $1.17 and $1.30 each prevailed in mills with 18 percent of the employment. In the Southeast, $1.05 was the entrance rate in mills having about four-ninths of the woolen and worsted workers, and as a job rate in mills with two-thirds of the workers.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 8: Full-Fashioned Hosiery [1]

Supplement No. 2

A NEW AGREEMENT effective September 17, 1951, between the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) increased wages of 2,000 pieceworkers on pairing, folding, and boxing operations from 7 to 13 cents an hour, but left the rates of the majority of workers unchanged. It liberalized holiday and vacation pay provisions and also made public the details of the pension plan. The contract, to run until August 31, 1953, retained the provisions for wage reopenings at any

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 8: Full-Fashioned Hosiery, 1941-48, Monthly Labor Review, March 1951 (p. 294), or BLS Serial No. R. 2027.

time upon request of either party and for settlement of wage disputes by a wage tribunal.

The contract was reopened for wage discussions in January 1952 at the request of the employers. When agreement could not be reached, final determination was made by the wage tribunal. On January 30, 1952, the tribunal released a decision providing for a downward revision of most piece rates. The award of the tribunal and the changes negotiated by the parties are summarized in the following tabulation which brings the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Chronology and its Supplement No. 1 up to the termination date of the current agreement.

A—General Wage Increases

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 17, 1951		7 to 13 cents-an-hour increase to about 2,000 workers in the pairing, folding, and folding-boxing departments.
Feb. 4, 1952	Downward revision of piece rates, ranging up to 25 percent.	By decision of Wage Tribunal, Jan. 30, 1952. Not applicable to pairers, stampers, folders, boxers, and miscellaneous employees.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Vacation Pay	
Sept. 17, 1951		Employee, previously terminated but returning to work before loss of seniority status, to receive vacation pay proportionate to service during vacation year.
	Holiday Pay	
Sept. 17, 1951		New employees paid 0.4 percent of total earnings in Social Security quarter prior to first holiday occurring after 9 months of service. After 1 year of service, paid on same basis as other employees. Eligible employees, on lay-off of less than 1 year, recalled during week in which holiday occurred received holiday pay, even if the holiday preceded the recall.
	Hospitalization, Accident, and Health Insurance	
Dec. 1, 1951	Increased to: *Sickness and accident benefits*, minimum of $15 a week, up to 52 weeks. *Hospitalization benefits*, employees $8 a day, dependents $7. *Medical benefits*, office visit $3, home or hospital call $5. *Miscellaneous hospital expenses*, employees up to $80, dependents up to $70. *Surgical benefits*, employees up to $300, dependents up to $150.	Benefits increased at no additional cost to employer.
	Changed to: *Maternity benefits*, employees, $100 flat amount in lieu of hospital or surgical expense; dependent wife, $75 flat amount.	Benefits paid whether patient was hospitalized or not.

222775—52——4

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Pension Plan	
Jan. 1, 1951	Noncontributory retirement plan established to provide pensions to employees at age 65 after 5 years of credited service. Annuity, including statutory benefits, ranged from $80 to $165 a month depending on length of service.	Retirement fund established by decision of Wage Tribunal, Mar. 23, 1950. Payments into fund began Apr. 3, 1950. Employer contributed 4 percent of gross weekly payroll into retirement fund. The fund was administered jointly.

Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring, 1934–51 [1]

Supplement No. 1

NEGOTIATIONS for a new contract to replace the agreement scheduled to expire September 30, 1951, were begun early in that month by the New York Shipping Association and the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). Although the contract expired before negotiations were completed, it was extended to prevent interruption in dock operations.

By October 8, 1951, the Union Wage Scale Committee for the Atlantic Coast District and representatives of the New York Shipping Association (comprising about 175 operators) had reached agreement on the terms of a two-year contract to be effective as of October 1, 1951. The new contract provides for one wage reopening, in September 1952. Ratification by the union membership was voted on October 11. As in previous years, the New York agreement established a pattern that was accepted by operators and local unions from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va.

Subsequently, dissident local groups challenged the validity of the contract, and the ensuing work stoppage led to the appointment of a New York State Board of Inquiry to investigate the claims and counterclaims of the union factions. Findings of the Board included a statement that "the collective (New York) agreement was validly ratified and should remain in full force and effect." Further, the Board recommended the continuation of the present system of having the entire Atlantic Coast District vote on the Port of New York agreement. The Regional Wage Stabilization Board approved the contract on January 10, 1952.

Changes in wages and related practices that were incorporated in the new contract are reported in the following tabulation and bring the Atlantic Coast Longshore Chronology up to the termination date of the current agreement.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring, 1934-51, Monthly Labor Review, August 1951 (p. 170), or BLS Serial No. R. 2048.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1951	10 cents-an-hour increase	

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Longshoremen [1] in Selected North Atlantic Coast Ports

Cargo classification and port	Effective date	
	Oct. 1, 1950	Oct. 1, 1951
General cargo		
All ports:		
Basic rate	$2.00	$2.10
Overtime rate	3.00	3.15
Penalty cargoes [2]		
New York:		
Bulk cargo, ballast, and coal cargoes [3]	2.05	2.15
Cement and lime in bags	2.05	2.15
Damaged cargo [4]	3.90	4.10
Explosives [5]	3.90	4.10
Kerosene, gasoline, and naptha [6]	2.20	2.30
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2.20	2.30
Wet hides, creosoted poles, ties and shingles, cashew oil, soda ash in bags, and napthalene in bags	2.15	2.25
Baltimore: [8]		
Cement and lime in bags and bulk	2.05	2.15
Chrycillic acid stowed under deck [9]	----	4.10
Damaged cargo [4]	3.90	4.10
Explosives [5]	3.90	4.10
Old coal-restricted spaces	2.405	2.625
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2.20	2.30
Rubber where talc has been stored [9]	----	2.20
Soda ash, toxaphene (cotton dust), red oxide, napthalene, and calcium cyanamid in bags, raw bones in bulk, and chryeillic acid in drums [10]	----	2.25
Wet hides, creosoted lumber and lumber products, and all copra	2.15	2.25
Boston: [11]		
Bulk cargo and ballast [3]	2.05	2.15
Cement in bags	2.05	2.15
Damaged cargo [4]	3.90	4.10
Explosives	3.90	4.10
Grain [12]	2.20	2.30

Cargo classification and port	Effective date	
	Oct. 1, 1950	Oct. 1, 1951
Penalty Cargoes [2]—Continued		
Boston: [11]—Continued		
Napthalene in bags	$2.75	$2.85
Pickled skins, in casks, from New Zealand and Australia	2.50	2.60
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2.20	2.30
Scrap mica	2.25	2.35
Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, carbon black, cotton seed meal in bags, and gasoline	2.15	2.25
Hampton Roads (including Newport News and Norfolk):		
Damaged cargo [4]	4.00	4.10
Explosives [5]	4.00	4.10
Grain	2.20	2.30
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2.20	2.30
Cement in bags, lime in bags, iron ore when handled by hand, sulfur and steel dust in bulk or bags, pitch in bulk or barrels	2.05	2.15 3.225
Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, kerosene, and caustic soda	2.15	2.25
Philadelphia:		
Distress cargo [4]	4.00	4.20
Explosives [5]	4.00	4.20
Grain [12]	2.10	2.30
Oil, kerosene, gasoline, grease, naptha in barrels, drums, cases, or other containers [13]	2.15	2.25
Sulfur and bog ore in bulk	2.05	2.15
Wet hides	2.15	2.25
Tallow, vegetable oil, asphalt and pitch in barrels and drums [9] [13]	----	2.25
Napthalene in bags, inbound only [9]	----	2.35
Chryeillic acid, in drums, inbound only [9]	----	2.60

[1] Contrary to the practice on the Pacific Coast, nonsupervisory longshoremen, except in the ports listed, receive the same rate of pay regardless of the function performed.
[2] Overtime work handling these cargoes is paid for at 1½ times the penalty rate.
[3] Including loading and trimming coal for ship's own bunker.
[4] Premium rate not paid on ship with damaged cargo for handling sound cargo in same or separate compartment.
[5] When handled in the stream, pay to start when men leave the pier.
[6] In cases and barrels when loaded by case-oil gang with a fly.
[7] When transported at temperature of freezing or below, rate paid entire gang.
[8] Rates applicable to holdmen. Winch men, deck men, and leaders paid an additional 5 cents an hour.
[9] Rate established for first time.
[10] Effective Oct. 31, 1951. Rate established for first time.
[11] Gangway men, winch men, and tractor operators receive a 5-cent-an-hour differential; chisel and fork lift operators, a 10-cent differential.
[12] Rate applicable to men in next hatch when there is no bulkhead or partition.
[13] Rate applicable if cargo was handled by a gang for 2 hours or more a day.

D—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Meal Time Premium Pay	
Oct. 1, 1951	Added: Double time paid for work during the noon meal hour on Saturdays, Sundays, and recognized holidays.	In Baltimore, the appropriate overtime rate (whether time and one-half or double) continued to apply until the men were relieved, with a minimum of 2 hours.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid Vacations	
Oct. 1, 1951	Changed to: 40 hours' pay for 700 but less than 1,200 hours paid for during the year; 80 hours' pay for 1,200 hours or more.	
	Call-in Pay [1]	
Oct. 1, 1951	Changed to: 4 hours' pay guaranteed when ordered out the first time each day.	Men employed between 8 a. m. and 12 noon who continued working through the meal hour and were ordered back at 2 p. m. guaranteed 3 hours' pay for afternoon work, unless that work was prevented by weather conditions or the ship or hatch was completely discharged or loaded in less time; in these cases men received a minimum of 2 hours' pay. Four hours' pay guaranteed men employed, Monday to Sunday inclusive, for the period between 8 a. m. and 12 noon. In Baltimore, if re-employed for the next succeeding shift, a second 4-hour guarantee was applicable, unless weather or other specified conditions made work impossible, in which case the guarantee was for 2 hours. If ordered to report at Sparrows Point, whether work proved to be available or not, a "reporting fee" of $2.10 plus $0.14 carfare was paid.
	Welfare and Insurance Plan	
July 1, 1951	Changed to: *Accident and sickness benefits*, increased to $30 a week in New York and New Jersey and Hampton Roads.	Effective Oct. 1, 1951, in Philadelphia and Jan. 1, 1952, in Baltimore. For Hampton Roads only, the following changes, effective July 1, 1951: *Hospitalization*, $6 a day for employees, $5 for dependents; *Miscellaneous hospital expenses*, maximum of $100 for employees, $75 for dependents.
Jan. 1, 1952	Changed to: Employer contributions: 5 cents at all ports.	
	Life insurance, $2,000 in New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	No increase from $1,500 in Boston, or from $1,000 in Hampton Roads.
	Accidental death and dismemberment, up to $2,000.	In New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore payable whether accident causing death occurred on or off the job; in Hampton Roads, if the accident occurred off the job; in Baltimore, payable if accident causing dismemberment occurred off the job. No change from $1,500 in Boston.
	Surgery, for employees, maximum of $300 for each operation in Boston, New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; maximum of $200 in Hampton Roads. For dependents, maximum of $210 in New York and New Jersey, $200 in Baltimore, and $150 in Philadelphia and Hampton Roads.	Payable whether or not surgery was performed in a hospital, but must have been performed by a legally licensed physician or surgeon. No coverage for dependents in Boston.
	Added: *Maternity benefits*, up to $80 for hospitalization (New York and New Jersey), up to $60 (Baltimore); $70 for doctors' fees; $140 for Caesarean operation; $35 for miscarriage (New York and New Jersey), and $25 (Baltimore).	No maternity benefits in Boston, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads.
	Life insurance for pensioners, $500 paid-up policy.	Pensioners covered for first time. Not applicable to Hampton Roads.

[1] In New York and New Jersey, a single "shape-up", at 7:55 a. m. each day, instead of two, as in the past, with special arrangements for the employment of workers after 5 p. m., was provided for in the 1951 contract. Each of the other ports continued to have three or more "shape-ups".

Earnings in Selected Industries in Late 1951 and Early 1952

Candy and Other Confectionery Products

CANDY MAKERS performing all-round operations (class A) were generally the highest paid processing workers in candy manufacturing in six important centers of the industry, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in selected months in late 1951 and early 1952.[1] Straight-time averages for workers in this job category ranged from $1.58 an hour in New York to $1.83 in Chicago and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

For men, average hourly earnings of less than $1.25 were limited to custodial workers, stock handlers, and helpers in some of the areas Women outnumbered men in the work force in each area and were employed primarily on dipping operations, filling containers, and in wrapping and packing work. Although average hourly earnings for women ranged from 87 cents for hand packers in Milwaukee to $1.38 for dippers in Chicago, two-thirds of their city job rates averaged between 95 cents and $1.15.

Job pay levels were not consistently highest or lowest in any of the cities studied. Chicago, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco-Oakland area shared the top position for most of the jobs. Boston, Milwaukee, and New York ranked either fifth or sixth in three or more jobs.

A substantial majority of the production workers in each city were paid according to established hourly rates. However, incentive wage systems were in effect in all six cities studied. The largest proportion of workers—between 35 and 40 percent—paid on this basis were in Chicago, Boston, and Milwaukee. Only about a tenth of the workers in San Francisco, a sixth in Los Angeles, and a fourth in New York City were similarly paid. Among the occupations studied, incentive pay was generally limited to dipping, packing, and wrapping operations; women most frequently were employed at these tasks.

Unionization varied substantially in terms of the proportion of production workers covered by written agreements. A fifth of the workers in Chicago and Boston, together accounting for two-

[1] Data in the study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional analysts. The study covered 79 establishments, employing 21 or more workers, primarily engaged in the manufacture of candy and other confectionery products (Group 2071) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1945 edition. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing solid chocolate bars and chewing gum were excluded. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work but include incentive earnings.

Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] for selected occupations in the candy and other confectionery products industry in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation and sex	Boston, Apr. 1952		Chicago, Jan. 1952		Los Angeles, Dec. 1951		Milwaukee, Jan. 1952		New York, Feb. 1952		San Francisco-Oakland, Nov. 1951	
	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Men												
Candy makers, class A	89	$1.68	454	$1.83	39	$1.80	18	$1.65	134	$1.58	74	$1.83
Candy makers, class B	131	1.30	381	1.49	82	1.53	7	1.29	146	1.40	71	1.52
Candy makers' helpers	213	1.15	421	1.37	74	1.24	33	1.14	374	1.07	47	1.32
Dippers, machine	36	1.48	92	1.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1.53	.....	.....
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	125	1.11	418	1.27	39	1.16	.....	.....	98	1.05	27	1.57
Machinists, maintenance	40	1.72	110	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1.87	6	1.97
Maintenance men, general utility	55	1.59	181	1.93	10	1.85	.....	.....	49	1.76	9	2.25
Mogul operators	32	1.52	114	1.53	.....	.....	6	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mogul operators' helpers	109	1.27	218	1.27	.....	.....	26	1.09	86	1.09	.....	.....
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	105	1.16	493	1.42	19	1.43	16	1.14	203	1.07	124	1.52
Watchmen	8	1.10	113	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1.03	.....	.....
Women												
Dippers, one-hand	131	1.16	65	1.38	115	1.37	42	.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dipping-machine operators' helpers	434	1.00	347	1.13	.....	.....	50	.99	227	1.07	.....	.....
Filling-machine operators	119	1.10	466	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1.07	.....	.....
Inspectors	29	1.09	215	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1.31
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	24	.94	45	1.14	.....	.....	8	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers, hand, bulk	200	.96	538	1.14	91	1.23	108	.90	445	1.06	132	1.26
Packers, hand, fancy	708	1.11	1,028	1.14	190	.97	85	.87	876	1.02	.....	.....
Wrappers, machine	268	.96	873	1.28	39	1.03	27	1.06	217	1.00	72	1.26

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

thirds of the industry's employment in the six areas, were employed in establishments operating under union contracts. In Milwaukee, two-thirds of the workers were covered by union contracts; in Los Angeles, seven-tenths; in San Francisco-Oakland, five-sixths; and in New York City, nine-tenths.

Related Wage Benefits

A 40-hour workweek was scheduled at the time of the study by establishments which accounted for seven-tenths or more of the production workers in all but one area. In Milwaukee more than half of the men and a fourth of the women were scheduled to work 45 hours or more.

Paid holidays were granted to all office workers and to virtually all production workers, except in Milwaukee where the proportion was two-thirds. Six paid holidays were most commonly granted in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Milwaukee. A great majority of the workers in San Francisco-Oakland received 7 paid holidays, and New York and Boston establishments generally reported more liberal provisions.

Paid vacations were general throughout the industry. Plans providing at least a week's vacation after a year's service covered the vast majority of the workers in all areas. Most of the production and office workers qualified for 2 weeks with pay upon completion of 5 years of service.

Insurance plans were prevalent except in Los Angeles and San Francisco. A majority of the workers in the other cities were employed in establishments which paid at least a part of the cost of some form of insurance. Life insurance, hospitalization, and other health-insurance plans were commonly reported. Retirement plans were reported by a fourth of the 79 establishments in the study. Only in Chicago and Milwaukee, however, were a majority of the production and office workers concentrated in establishments having such plans.

—L. Earl Lewis
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Electroplating, Plating, and Polishing Industry

Metal polishers and buffers were generally the highest paid workers in the plating and polishing industry [1] in eight important cities included in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in selected months in late 1951 and early 1952. Average earnings [2] for these workers exceeded $2 an hour in three of the eight areas. The highest pay level was found in Detroit. New York employers generally provided the most liberal supplementary wage benefits (paid holidays, paid vacations, and the like) to their employees.

Over half the workers in the plating and polishing industry were concentrated in the eight areas studied. Chicago, Detroit, and New York accounted for over a third of the total employment in the industry.

Electroplating establishments are typically small; Detroit and Newark-Jersey City were the only areas covered in which average employment per plant exceeded 50 workers. Ordinarily such establishments operate on a jobbing basis and are usually located in the large industrial centers close to the plants requiring their services.

Workers in the industry were typically paid on a time basis; only about 5 percent of the aggregate employment in the eight areas were paid on an incentive basis. Nearly all of the incentive workers were located in Chicago, Detroit, or Cleveland. Metal polishers and buffers comprised the only job category studied in which incentive rates were paid to an appreciable number of workers.

Women constituted approximately a sixth of the combined work force in the areas studied and were mainly employed as platers' helpers.

Establishments employing about half of the production workers had written agreements with labor organizations. Most of these contracts were with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Helpers Union (AFL). The highest degree of unionization was found in Detroit, where nearly

[1] The study covered establishments with eight or more workers, primarily engaged in all types of electroplating, plating, and metal-polishing work (group 3468) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

[2] Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in the electroplating, plating and polishing industry, selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation [2]	Buffalo, Jan. 1952		Chicago, Jan. 1952		Cleveland, Oct. 1951		Detroit, Oct. 1951		Los Angeles, Dec. 1951		Newark-Jersey City, Nov. 1951		New York, Jan. 1952		Providence, Dec. 1951	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	----	----	25	$1.07	10	$1.28	----	----	16	$1.28	----	----	16	$0.93	----	----
Maintenance men, general utility	----	----	45	1.76	40	1.63	----	----	20	1.83	----	----	20	1.80	----	----
Platers	42	$1.55	512	1.58	198	1.52	284	$1.78	206	1.78	124	$1.40	218	1.49	106	$1.35
Platers' helpers (men)	25	1.12	685	1.25	141	1.28	356	1.58	353	1.32	89	1.13	329	1.07	53	.95
Platers' helpers (women)	----	----	211	1.15	92	1.19	109	1.48	254	1.05	64	.97	----	----	163	.82
Polishers and buffers, metal	39	1.75	440	2.24	132	1.94	330	2.26	283	1.82	77	2.18	499	1.64	104	1.28
Polishing-and-buffing-machine operators	----	----	71	1.74	35	1.55	24	2.06	21	1.64	----	----	----	----	----	----
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	6	1.09	22	1.32	10	1.47	----	----	16	1.30	----	----	23	1.20	----	----

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Data limited to men workers in all jobs except platers' helpers.

three-fourths of the workers were in establishments having union agreements. In Los Angeles, on the other hand, less than a tenth of the workers were employed in such plants.

Occupational Earnings

About three-fifths of the production workers in the plating and polishing industry in the eight areas were employed either as metal polishers and buffers, platers, or platers' helpers. Nearly a third of the metal polishers and buffers were paid on an incentive basis and their earnings ranged from an hourly average of $1.28 in Providence to $2.26 in Detroit. Platers' earnings averaged from $1.35 an hour in Providence to $1.78 in Detroit and Los Angeles. Men working as platers' helpers typically averaged about 10 cents more an hour than women employed in this category. The largest differential (27 cents) for this job was in Los Angeles, where men earned $1.32. General maintenance men, paid predominantly on a time basis in each of the areas, averaged $1.83 in Los Angeles, $1.80 in New York, $1.76 in Chicago, and $1.63 in Cleveland.

Related Wage Practices

Although a 40-hour workweek was typical for most of the plating industry in the areas studied, longer workweeks were reported by a number of establishments. In the Newark-Jersey City and Cleveland areas, about a fifth of the production workers were scheduled to work at least 50 hours a week at the time of the study.

Almost all late-shift workers were paid a shift premium—typically a cents-per-hour differential over day-shift rates. The amounts most commonly reported were 5 and 10 cents for both second- and third-shift workers. The proportions of production workers on late shifts ranged from about a sixth in Cleveland to a fourth in Detroit; less than 5 percent in New York and Providence were working on late shifts.

Paid holidays, generally six in number, were granted to a majority of the production workers and office workers in all areas except Los Angeles where two-fifths of the production workers and two-thirds of the office workers were in establishments that provided fewer than 6 days with pay. Substantial numbers of production and office workers in New York received 7 or 8 paid holidays and in Providence 8 or 9 paid holidays.

Chicago, Detroit, and New York were the only areas in which over half the production workers were employed in establishments furnishing some forms of insurance or pension plans financed at least partially by the employer. Private pension plans for production workers were reported in Chicago and Cleveland; in the last-named city, nearly a tenth of the workers were employed in establishments with such plans.

Paid vacations for production workers in this industry generally were 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years; policies tended to be more liberal for office workers.

—A. N. JARRELL
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Cutlery, Hand Tools, and General Hardware

TOOL-AND-DIE MAKERS and all-round (class A) machine-tool operators generally averaged $1.90 or more an hour on a straight-time basis in the seven large cities in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted an occupational wage survey in the cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware industry during selected autumn and winter months in 1951 and 1952.[1] Men employed as stock handlers, assemblers, machine-tool operators, and inspectors whose work is generally repetitive and requires only a short period of on-the-job training, averaged between $1.25 and $1.50 an hour; average hourly earnings of women, employed primarily at such operations were grouped at the $1-$1.25 level.

Among the items manufactured in the industry are cutting dies, files, hammers, hardware, pocket knives, razor blades, saws, shovels, and vacuum bottles. Metalworking and finishing processes varied considerably from plant to plant and among the cities studied as shown by the selected occupations in the accompanying table. Women accounted for less than an eighth of production-worker employment in Philadelphia and St. Louis; a fifth in Chicago and Los Angeles; a fourth in Cleveland and the Newark-Jersey City area; and fully two-fifths in New York City.

Incentive methods of wage payment for at least part of the production force were reported by nearly half of the 79 establishments studied. By area, the proportion of production workers paid on an incentive basis amounted to a fifth in Chicago and Los Angeles; two-fifths in New York and St. Louis; and half or more in the other areas. Among the selected occupations studied, incentive workers outnumbered time workers in polishing and buffing work and, in some areas, in assembling and machine-tool operations.

Establishments employing four-fifths or more of the production workers in areas other than Chicago and Los Angeles operated under collective agreements with labor unions. Union contracts covered a third of the production workers in Chicago and somewhat less than half in Los Angeles. Most of the major unions in the metalworking field had one or more agreements in the industry. In several of the areas studied, five or more international unions had agreements.

[1] Data in this study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional analysts. The study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware (group 342) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1945 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] for selected occupations in the cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware industry in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation[2]	Chicago, Jan. 1952		Cleveland, Oct. 1951		Los Angeles, Dec. 1951		Newark-Jersey City, Nov. 1951		New York, Jan. 1952		Philadelphia, Oct. 1951		St Louis, Jan. 1952	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Assemblers, class A	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	82	$2.01
Assemblers, class B	21	$1.62	----	----	10	$1.55	----	----	----	----	32	$1.82	----	----
Assemblers, class C	130	1.50	22	$1.62	95	1.39	31	$1.42	11	$1.16	79	1.42	----	----
Assemblers, class C (women)	403	1.08	----	----	109	1.25	----	----	248	1.16	40	1.25	----	----
Heat treaters, class B	97	1.70	----	----	----	----	24	1.44	----	----	----	----	13	1.80
Inspectors, class B	22	1.66	----	----	12	1.56	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Inspectors, class C	50	1.49	----	----	----	----	28	1.31	----	----	50	1.34	9	1.32
Inspectors, class C (women)	63	1.14	----	----	32	1.28	39	1.04	----	----	22	1.16	----	----
Machine-tool operators, production, class A	100	1.93	28	1.99	88	2.03	----	----	----	----	38	1.63	87	1.92
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	210	1.69	22	1.76	159	1.65	----	----	----	----	----	----	20	1.78
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	368	1.49	19	1.73	115	1.42	----	----	----	----	137	1.51	10	1.28
Machine-tool operators, production, class C (women)	262	1.20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	46	1.74	----	----	----	----	----	----	21	1.79	----	----	----	----
Polishers and buffers, metal	62	1.83	----	----	----	----	327	1.70	145	1.50	169	1.76	----	----
Polishing-and-buffing-machine operators	51	1.49	----	----	----	----	----	----	49	1.48	82	1.57	----	----
Set-up men, machine tools	113	1.83	----	----	37	1.97	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Stock handlers and hand truckers	160	1.33	----	----	30	1.39	46	1.04	----	----	22	1.27	----	----
Tool-and-die makers	132	2.19	----	----	82	2.27	47	1.94	67	2.14	28	1.92	21	2.20

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

Related Wage Practices

Work schedules of 40 hours a week were common for production workers in all but one of the areas studied. The exception was Newark-Jersey City where a majority of the workers were scheduled to work 45 hours or more a week. Second-shift operations employed as many as 7 percent of the production workers in all areas, except Newark-Jersey City and St. Louis; third-shift operations were negligible in all areas. With the exception of Los Angeles, workers on second shifts typically received a premium over day rates of pay. This premium was usually 5 cents an hour in Chicago, Cleveland, Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, and St. Louis; second-shift workers in New York normally received a 10-percent premium.

Paid vacation plans providing a week's vacation after a year's service were general among the areas studied. Production workers in each city generally received at least 6 paid holidays during a year.

The majority of the workers in each area were employed in establishments which provided some form of insurance or pension benefits, paid, at least in part, by the employer. Life, hospitalization, and health insurance plans were common in each area. Retirement pensions affecting a substantial number of production workers were reported only in Chicago, where establishments employing over a fourth of the production workers provided such benefits.

—L. Earl Lewis
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Heating Apparatus Industry

The highest paid processing workers in the heating apparatus industry generally were hand welders (class A) who performed the difficult welding operations, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey made in late 1951 and early 1952 in six important production centers.[1] Average earnings[2] for welders exceeded $2 an hour in three of the six areas, and ranged from an average of $1.76 in St. Louis to $2.14 in Chicago. Among the selected indirect occupations studied, a higher pay level was reported only for tool-and-die makers, whose average hourly earnings ranged from $2.02 in Cleveland to $2.41 in San Francisco-Oakland.

Workers in the six areas accounted for about a fourth of the total employment in this industry. Los Angeles and St. Louis were the two most important centers studied and accounted for over half of the workers in the six areas.

Union agreements were in effect in establishments employing most of the production workers in each of the areas; coverage varied from about three-fifths of the workers in Chicago and Philadelphia to virtually all in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Nearly a third of the production workers in the heating apparatus industry in the six areas were paid on an incentive basis. This method of pay was most prevalent in the three mid-western areas; nearly half the workers in Chicago, a third in Cleveland, and about two-fifths in St. Louis were paid incentive rates. Only about a fifth of the workers in Philadelphia and Los Angeles and less than a tenth in San Francisco were paid on a similar basis.

The occupational composition of the industry's work force varied considerably among the areas and among individual plants within an area. This variation may be attributed to differences in types of products and manufacturing processes among individual establishments. Included in this industry are such products as oil burners, stoves, water heaters, cast-iron radiators, gas burners, and steam tables.

Numerically, assemblers were the most important job group for which earnings data were collected. They were classified into three groups (class A, B, and C) according to the skill and responsibility required on the job. Average hourly earnings of class B assemblers, involving the largest numbers of assembling workers, ranged from $1.57 an hour in Los Angeles to $1.78 in Cleveland.

Janitors were the lowest-paid workers covered, with average rates ranging from $1.04 an hour in Philadelphia to $1.32 in Cleveland. Laborers employed as stock handlers and hand truckers averaged $1.04 in Philadelphia, $1.27 in St. Louis, from $1.42 to $1.47 in Chicago, Cleveland, and Los

[1] The study covered establishments with 21 or more workers primarily engaged in the manufacture of domestic and industrial oil burners (SIC 3432) and nonelectrical heating and cooking apparatus (SIC 3439). Additional detailed information for each area is available upon request.

[2] Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in the heating apparatus industry in selected areas, 1951 and 1952

Occupation [2]	Chicago, January 1952		Cleveland, October 1951		Los Angeles, December 1951		Philadelphia, October 1951		San Francisco-Oakland, November 1951		St. Louis, January 1952	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Assemblers, class A	114	$2.09					6	$1.78	58	$1.75		
Assemblers, class B	210	1.75	368	$1.78	319	$1.57			59	1.59	143	$1.64
Assemblers, class C	58	1.39			33	1.56					266	1.65
Chippers and grinders	8	1.73	29	1.70	44	1.60			6	1.72		
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B			61	1.84	39	1.61			30	1.75	54	1.67
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	8	1.44			37	1.41						
Inspectors, class A					32	1.81						
Inspectors, class B	20	1.69	42	1.72							19	1.74
Janitors	50	1.29	36	1.32	60	1.31	8	1.04			22	1.25
Maintenance men, general utility	37	1.72	17	1.73	38	1.81					50	1.72
Painters, finish	54	1.94	28	1.70								
Painters, rough							6	1.37	9	1.69	58	1.52
Power-shear operators, class A	12	1.85	16	1.76					10	1.70	30	1.64
Power-shear operators, class B	33	1.65	22	1.42	31	1.61	11	1.46			73	1.39
Punch-press operators, class A					156	1.65			53	1.68	83	1.78
Punch-press operators, class B	114	1.73	62	1.67	183	1.51					200	1.41
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	112	1.42	71	1.43	113	1.47	19	1.04	21	1.75	466	1.27
Stove mounters					202	1.52						
Tool-and-die makers	45	2.20	58	2.02	102	2.17			27	2.41	12	2.28
Welders, hand, class A	33	2.14	47	2.04	116	2.07			38	1.93	22	1.76
Welders, hand, class B	36	1.76									66	1.44
Welders, machine, class A	8	1.84			26	1.87			26	1.77		
Welders, machine, class B	37	1.71			173	1.50					139	1.45

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Data limited to men workers.

Angeles, and $1.75 in the San Francisco-Oakland area.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek was typical for most of the production workers in the heating apparatus industry in all of the six areas. Establishments in the Chicago area, however, reported scheduled workweeks of 45 hours or longer.

Late-shift workers, accounting for an eighth of the production workers during the payroll period studied, were virtually always paid a differential over day (first) shift rates. They were employed mostly on the second shift in each of the areas, since relatively few plants operated three shifts. In Chicago and San Francisco, late-shift workers usually received a 10-percent differential over day-shift rates; in St. Louis and Cleveland, the differential was in the form of a cents-an-hour addition (usually 5 cents). Part of the late-shift workers in Los Angeles received a cents-per-hour differential; others received a uniform percentage differential and were also given a full day's pay for reduced hours of work. No late-shift workers were reported in Philadelphia.

Six or more paid holidays were provided by establishments employing a great majority of the production workers in each of the six areas. In San Francisco, nearly three-fourths of the production workers were in establishments furnishing 7 paid holidays; in Philadelphia, half the workers received either 7 or 8 paid holidays.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years were typical for production workers. About nine-tenths of the workers in each area were entitled to 1 week's vacation after a year of service and more than three-fifths were employed in establishments granting 2 weeks or more after 5 years.

Insurance or pension plans, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were in effect in establishments employing more than nine-tenths of the production workers in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and St. Louis. About four-fifths of the workers in Cleveland and half in Philadelphia were employed in establishments with such plans. Although health insurance was the most common plan, nearly as many workers were employed in establishments contributing to hospitalization and life insurance plans. Less than half of the production workers in each area were employed in establishments with retirement plans. The highest coverage was in St. Louis where about two-fifths of the production workers were in establishments with pension plans.

—A. N. JARRELL
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Millinery Industry

HOURLY EARNINGS of production workers in the millinery industry averaged $2.15 in New York, $1.73 in Chicago, and $1.59 in St. Louis at the peak of the 1952 spring production season, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] The three areas included in the March 1952 study accounted for approximately three-fourths of the industry's employment; New York alone accounted for well over half. In that area, men employed in the industry averaged $2.65 an hour and women $1.76. Earnings were below $1 an hour for a tenth of the men and an eighth of the women; on the other hand, nearly a third of the men and nearly a twentieth of the women in New York received $3 or more. Men made up nearly half the production work force in New York, compared to only about one-sixth in Chicago and in St. Louis.

Among the selected occupations, trimmers were the largest numerical group in which women were employed in March 1952. They averaged $1.95 in New York, $1.55 in Chicago, and $1.46 in St. Louis. In the women's occupations, sewing-machine operators had the highest earnings. Sewing straw or synthetic materials commonly used in spring and summer hats, these operators averaged $2.74 in New York, $2.08 in Chicago, and $1.81 in St. Louis. Men sewing-machine operators in New York, who greatly outnumbered women in the job in that area, averaged $3.37 an hour on straw or synthetic materials and $2.69 on other materials. In hand blocking, a typical men's job in all three areas, $3.52 was the average earned in New York, compared to $2.73 in Chicago and $2.34 in St. Louis.

Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected occupations in the millinery industry, selected areas, March 1952

Production occupation and sex	Chicago		New York		St. Louis	
	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
All occupations						
All workers	1,258	$1.73	10,345	$2.15	315	$1.59
Men	202	2.22	4,593	2.65	46	1.80
Women	1,056	1.64	5,752	1.76	269	1.56
Selected occupations						
Men:						
Blockers, hand	83	2.73	965	3.52	27	2.34
Blockers, machine			153	3.84		
Cutters	26	2.00	193	2.54		
Sewing-machine operators	27	2.36	1,141	2.69		
Shipping clerks	24	1.30	340	1.71		
Straw operators			875	3.37		
Women:						
Milliners			497	1.63		
Sewing-machine operators	93	1.83	297	2.06	28	1.25
Straw operators	288	2.08	271	2.74	116	1.81
Trimmers	473	1.55	3,252	1.95	103	1.46

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime.

The relatively high average earnings revealed by the study were representative only of the spring production season. The industry also has a peak season in the fall, but both earnings and employment decline considerably during the remainder of the year. Because a high proportion of the workers are paid on an incentive basis, full production schedules result in higher earnings during peak seasons. In March 1952, more than half the production workers studied were paid according to units produced. Where comparisons were possible, average earnings of these incentive-rate workers were substantially above those of time-rate workers in the same job. In New York, for example, women hat trimmers averaged $1.98 an hour on an incentive basis, compared to an average of $1.11 for the relatively small number of workers on a time basis.

A very high proportion of the millinery workers in the areas studied were covered by collective-bargaining agreements between employers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (AFL). Under these agreements, special funds were established for payment of health and retirement benefits in all three areas, and for payment of vacation benefits in New York. Each fund was maintained by employer contributions equivalent to 2 percent of weekly payrolls of union members.

Vacation benefits paid from the New York fund to workers with a year of union membership ranged from $42 for trimmers to $70 for blockers. Agreements in Chicago and St. Louis provided for direct payment of vacation benefits to workers. Those paid on an incentive basis were entitled to 2 percent of annual straight-time earnings, and time workers to 35 times their hourly rate.

Health-fund benefits available to workers covered by agreements included accident, sickness,

[1] Earnings data shown are exclusive of premium pay for overtime. The study covered millinery establishments employing 8 or more workers. Additional detailed information for each of the three areas is available on request.

hospitalization, surgical, medical, and death payments.

Retirement-benefit plans provided for payments to union workers with service qualifications, after age 65. Under the New York plan, payments amounted to $50 a month for machine operators and blockers, and $40 for all others. The Chicago plan was being funded and payments were to begin in the near future.

—Louis E. Badenhoop
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Insurance-Carrier Industry

Standard weekly salaries for a majority of the women's office occupations in the insurance-carrier industry averaged from $40 to $50 in most of the 30 cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the late months of 1951 and the early part of 1952.[1] Exceptions were found in Memphis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and Providence, which were generally somewhat lower than the average for all cities, and in the large insurance centers of Chicago and New York where pay levels were typically higher. Earnings of men, who accounted for only a minor part of the total office work force in each of the areas, generally averaged from $10 to $20 more a week than those of women in comparable occupational categories.

Important insurance centers included in the study, in addition to Chicago and New York, were Boston, Hartford, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Of the 287,000 workers employed in the 30 cities, New York and Chicago accounted for approximately 80,000 and 30,000, respectively.

Occupational Earnings

Underwriters and section heads were the highest-paid occupations included in the study. In about half the cities surveyed, women underwriters averaged slightly more than section heads, but in the remainder of the cities a reverse relationship existed. Average weekly earnings of women underwriters ranged from $50 in Buffalo to $75.50 in New York; for women section heads, they ranged from $42 in Memphis to $74 in Denver. Pay levels in jobs requiring only a short period of training showed less variation among all of the areas. Although averages for routine file clerks varied from $31.50 (Memphis) to $40.50 (San Francisco-Oakland), fully two-thirds of the city averages were concentrated at the $33.00–$37.50 level. Salaries of routine typists, numerically the most important occupational group studied, averaged from $33 in Buffalo to $43.50 in Chicago; two-thirds of the city averages in that group were within a range of $35 to $39.50 a week.

Men employed as underwriters averaged from $66 (Pittsburgh) to $87.50 (Milwaukee). In most of the cities, standard weekly earnings of men employed as section heads exceeded those of underwriters, although underwriters averaged more than section heads in a few areas. The highest average for men section heads ($106) was recorded in New York, while the lowest ($71.50) was in Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Supplementary Benefits

Work schedules in excess of 40 hours a week were virtually nonexistent in the areas studied. A 40-hour workweek was prevalent in Birmingham, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Seattle; workers in the remaining areas were usually employed on shorter work schedules, ranging from 35 to 39 hours a week. The length of the workweek did not appear to exert a substantial influence on level of weekly earnings. Cities having longer work schedules frequently had the lowest wage levels.

Paid vacation plans were universal in all areas studied. In each of the cities, workers most frequently received a 2-weeks' paid vacation after a year of service.

Holiday-pay provisions were part of the wage structure of nearly all the establishments surveyed. A majority of the workers in Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, and Kansas City were granted 6 paid holidays annually; most of the workers in all other areas studied received 7 days or more. Substantial numbers of workers in Boston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Fran-

[1] The survey included insurance carriers of all types (Group 63, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, May 1949 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget) employing 21 or more workers. Earnings data relate to standard salaries that are paid for standard work schedules.

Average weekly earnings (standard)[1] for selected occupations in the insurance-carrier industry, selected areas, late 1951–early 1952

Sex and occupation	Atlanta	Birmingham	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Columbus	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Indianapolis	Jacksonville	Kansas City
	March 1952	April 1952	April 1952	January 1952	March 1952	February 1952	October 1951	April 1952	November 1951	December 1951	October 1951	January 1952	December 1951	May 1952	October 1951
Men															
Clerks, accounting	$53.50	.....	$49.00	.....	$39.00	.....	.....	.....	$50.00	$55.50	$39.00	$64.50	.....	.....	$65.50
Section heads	71.50	$75.50	78.50	$85.00	91.00	$69.50	.....	.....	81.00	81.00	86.00	77.50	$82.50	$71.50	74.00
Underwriters	75.00	72.50	79.00	74.50	78.50	74.00	$71.50	.....	.....	68.50	77.50	86.00	69.50	.....	67.00
Women															
Clerks, accounting	45.00	43.50	43.50	46.00	50.50	43.00	44.00	$47.00	43.00	45.00	45.00	48.50	44.50	41.50	50.50
Clerks, actuarial	45.50	.....	40.00	.....	48.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.50	.....	41.00	.....	48.50
Clerks, file, class A	42.00	41.50	41.50	.....	50.50	.....	43.50	44.50	.....	44.00	.....	.....	41.50	.....	42.50
Clerks, file, class B	34.00	34.50	34.00	33.00	39.50	34.00	37.50	37.50	36.00	37.00	36.00	.....	36.00	32.50	35.50
Clerks, general	47.50	43.50	57.50	.....	48.00	.....	44.00	54.50	.....	47.50	.....	45.50	54.00	.....	45.50
Clerks, premium-ledger-card	43.00	39.50	39.00	.....	46.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....	42.50	.....	37.00	40.00	.....	44.50
Clerks, underwriter	44.00	43.00	44.50	40.50	52.00	42.00	43.00	.....	.....	44.50	46.50	46.00	44.50	.....	45.00
Key-punch operators	41.00	41.00	39.50	.....	48.50	41.00	.....	42.00	40.50	50.00	42.00	39.00	43.50	34.50	41.50
Premium acceptors	45.00	39.50	.....	44.50	50.00	38.50	42.50	45.50	40.50	46.50	.....	42.00	41.50	43.50	42.00
Section heads	55.50	57.50	57.00	57.50	64.00	53.50	49.50	55.50	74.00	62.00	65.00	65.50	61.00	60.50	60.50
Stenographer, general	44.50	42.00	40.50	39.50	51.00	45.50	39.50	45.50	44.50	46.00	47.00	48.50	48.00	.....	47.50
Tabulating-machine operators	45.00	52.00	46.50	.....	51.50	40.50	.....	48.00	.....	53.00	47.00	.....	56.00	42.00	43.50
Typists, class A	43.50	.....	41.00	.....	50.00	44.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	45.50	.....	45.50	47.00	.....	42.50
Typists, class B	36.50	37.00	36.50	33.00	43.50	37.00	39.50	39.00	37.00	40.50	42.00	38.50	39.50	34.50	37.00
Underwriters	61.50	.....	58.00	50.00	68.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	63.00	75.00	54.00	.....	56.50

Sex and occupation	Los Angeles	Louisville	Memphis	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	New Orleans	New York	Oklahoma City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Providence	Richmond	St. Louis	San Francisco	Seattle
	December 1951	May 1952	November 1951	March 1952	November 1951	December 1951	January 1952	October 1951	October 1951	November 1951	December 1951	October 1951	January 1952	October 1951	September 1951
Men															
Clerks, accounting	$51.50	.....	.....	$69.50	$47.00	.....	$51.00	.....	$52.00	$44.50	.....	.....	$65.00	$60.00	$56.50
Section heads	85.00	$77.00	.....	86.00	79.50	$75.00	100.00	$75.50	75.00	96.50	.....	$96.50	74.50	97.00	88.50
Underwriters	79.50	83.00	$63.50	87.50	71.00	75.50	86.00	71.50	73.00	66.00	.....	83.00	81.50	79.50	72.50
Women															
Clerks, accounting	45.50	42.00	41.50	44.00	42.00	35.50	49.00	39.50	40.50	37.00	$39.50	40.00	44.00	49.00	48.00
Clerks, actuarial	49.50	.....	.....	.....	41.50	.....	51.00	.....	38.50	.....	.....	46.50	46.50	48.00	42.50
Clerks, file, class A	42.50	.....	.....	44.50	.....	.....	49.50	.....	41.00	34.50	43.00	43.50	.....	48.00	43.00
Clerks, file, class B	37.00	34.00	31.50	36.50	34.50	33.50	39.00	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	33.00	36.00	40.50	37.50
Clerks, general	.....	.....	.....	47.50	.....	37.00	50.00	38.00	45.50	46.50	.....	45.00	.....	45.50	43.50
Clerks, premium-ledger-card	43.50	.....	.....	42.50	41.50	.....	49.00	.....	36.50	35.50	35.50	.....	41.00	.....	.....
Clerks, underwriter	48.50	.....	.....	47.50	51.00	.....	52.50	42.00	41.50	.....	42.00	.....	45.00	50.50	.....
Key-punch operators	46.00	41.50	.....	39.50	39.50	34.50	46.50	.....	38.50	37.00	38.00	37.00	42.50	51.00	46.50
Premium acceptors	47.50	47.50	41.50	43.00	39.50	37.00	.....	40.50	39.50	.....	.....	37.00	45.00	42.00	.....
Section heads	59.00	67.00	42.00	61.00	55.00	56.00	63.00	51.00	51.00	53.50	52.50	57.00	62.50	65.00	60.00
Stenographer, general	48.50	45.50	38.00	45.00	44.50	41.50	52.00	43.50	41.00	41.00	39.00	43.00	44.00	52.50	48.50
Tabulating-machine operators	54.00	.....	.....	.....	43.50	35.00	52.00	.....	45.50	42.50	44.50	41.50	45.50	55.00	51.50
Typists, class A	44.50	.....	.....	48.50	41.00	37.50	46.00	.....	41.50	38.00	42.00	42.00	43.00	49.00	45.00
Typists, class B	41.00	38.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	33.50	43.00	36.00	36.00	33.50	35.00	35.50	38.50	43.00	38.00
Underwriters	65.00	.....	.....	74.50	66.50	.....	75.50	.....	56.00	.....	.....	.....	61.50	61.00	57.00

[1] Regular straight-time salaries corresponding to standard work schedules.

cisco were granted as many as 10 paid holidays annually. Only a comparatively few workers in any areas studied received fewer than 6 paid holidays.

Life-insurance benefits, paid at least in part by the employer, were available to most of the workers in all areas. Slightly more than half the workers in Houston, Indianapolis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Providence were employed in establishments with such provisions. In the remaining areas studied, larger proportions of workers, ranging from three-fourths to virtually all, were employed by establishments providing these benefits.

Retirement-pension plans were prevalent in all areas studied with the exception of Denver, Los Angeles, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Seattle.

—L. Earl Lewis
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Milk-Dealer Industry

AVERAGE weekly earnings,[1] including commissions, for retail drivers—the most important occupation, numerically, in the milk-dealer industry—ranged from $70 to $116, in the 13 areas included in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the late months of 1951 and the early part of 1952.[2] Among processing jobs selected for study, pasteurizers were generally the highest paid, averaging $1.50 or more an hour in 10 of the areas. A majority of the production workers in nearly all the areas received supplementary wage benefits such as vacations with pay and insurance or pension plans at least partially financed by the employer.

About three-fifths of the 35,000 workers employed by milk-dealer establishments in the 13 areas were concentrated in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. Women constituted less than 5 percent of the total production workers in the survey. A great majority of the workers were employed in plants having union agreements covering nonoffice employment.

[1] Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] The study covered retail establishments with 21 or more workers primarily engaged in the processing and distribution of dairy products, such as milk, cream, butter, cheese, and related products (SIC 5452). Additional detailed information for each area is available upon request.

Occupational Earnings

Driver-salesmen comprised more than a third of the workers in the milk-dealer industry in the 13 areas studied. Of these, about four-fifths were drivers on retail routes and the balance were employed on wholesale routes. Average weekly earnings of driver-salesmen varied substantially among the areas studied. This variation can be attributed, at least partly, to differences in the length of the workweek. The average weekly earnings of retail driver-salesmen on a 5-day schedule ranged from $70 in Cincinnati to $95.50 in Cleveland; those on a 6-day schedule averaged from $79 in Boston to $116 a week in Detroit. Average weekly earnings of wholesale drivers exceeded those of retail drivers in most of the areas, although in many instances the differences were slight.

Among the processing occupations, pay levels were generally highest in the Minneapolis-St. Paul

Straight-time average earnings[1] for selected occupations in the milk-dealer industry, in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation[2]	Boston April 1952		Buffalo January 1952		Cincinnati February 1952		Cleveland October 1951		Detroit December 1951		Hartford October 1951		Houston January 1952	
	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Engineers, stationary	23	$1.82					30	$1.98	48	$1.94				
Filling-machine tenders	115	1.46	15	$1.35	51	$1.65	61	1.61	97	1.68	15	$1.30	19	$1.15
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	99	1.66	6	1.48	30	1.84	63	1.74	89	1.95	16	1.49		
Order fillers					23	1.65	62	1.66	25	1.71			30	1.06
Pasteurizers	41	1.56	9	1.35	20	1.78	64	1.65	52	1.77	8	1.47	13	1.28
Refrigerator men	125	1.46	14	1.34	29	1.65	61	1.60	229	1.72	28	1.34	27	.99
Sanitary men	60	1.46			19	1.65	42	1.55	86	1.69				
Truck drivers (heavy trucks over 4 tons, trailer type)	61	1.63					18	1.66	55	1.80				
Washers, bottle, machine	67	1.45	10	1.35	16	1.63	64	1.57	73	1.71	8	1.25		
Washers, can, machine	17	1.36			15	1.65	11	1.59	20	1.69	6	1.23	7	1.05
	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings
Routemen (driver-salesmen), retail:														
5-day workweek	1,007	$77.00			462	$70.00	693	$95.50			167	$74.00		
6-day workweek	224	79.00	171	$85.50					1,291	$116.00	25	99.50	299	$82.50
Routemen (driver-salesmen), wholesale:														
5-day workweek	209	75.00			108	70.50	114	111.50			40	74.00		
6-day workweek			28	73.50					390	121.50	3	84.00	120	91.50

[1] See footnotes at end of table.

Straight-time average earnings[1] for selected occupations in the milk-dealer industry, in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952—Continued

Occupation[2]	Indianapolis December 1951		Kansas City October 1951		Los Angeles December 1951		Minneapolis-St. Paul November 1951		Philadelphia October 1951		Pittsburgh November 1951	
	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Engineers, stationary			21	$1.86	47	$1.99	28	$1.96	40	$1.64		
Filling-machine tenders	41	$1.31	40	1.37	119	1.72	48	1.76	81	1.40	65	$1.64
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	30	1.45	42	1.57	89	1.97	57	1.91	78	1.66	42	2.10
Order fillers	27	1.33	26	1.42	156	1.72	20	1.78			79	1.62
Pasteurizers	18	1.50	24	1.52	76	1.85	19	1.85	45	1.50	23	1.71
Refrigerator men	35	1.20	41	1.37			52	1.79	150	1.43	92	1.63
Sanitary men	27	1.18	62	1.37	80	1.71	38	1.78	150	1.42	90	1.60
Truck drivers (heavy trucks over 4 tons, trailer type)			26	1.46	39	1.90			48	1.55	11	1.78
Washers, bottle, machine	18	1.23	24	1.37	32	1.71	35	1.78	67	1.38	51	1.61
Washers, can, machine	11	1.42	10	1.37	15	1.69	20	1.76	18	1.33	11	1.63
	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. wkly. earnings
Routemen (driver-salesmen), retail:												
5-day workweek	447	[3] $96.00			1,314	$76.50	693	$78.50	1,410	$87.50		
6-day workweek			307	$93.00							1,054	$92.50
Routemen (driver-salesmen), wholesale:												
5-day workweek	87	[3] 102.00			365	79.50	130	90.50	178	90.50		
6-day workweek			78	105.50							307	104.50

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Data limited to men workers.
[3] Drivers normally work a 5- or 5½-day week.

area, followed in order by Los Angeles, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

Average hourly earnings for pasteurizers ranged from $1.28 in Houston to $1.85 in the Los Angeles and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas. Within individual cities, filling-machine tenders, order fillers, refrigerator men, sanitary men, bottle washers, and can washers generally had about the same average hourly earnings. In Cincinnati, an average of $1.65 an hour was recorded for each of these six occupations. The greatest variation in averages among these jobs was in Indianapolis, where sanitary men averaged $1.18 as compared with $1.42 an hour recorded for can washers.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek was scheduled for a majority of the production workers in Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Most of the Boston and Hartford workers were on a 42-hour and a 45-hour schedule, respectively. A 48-hour workweek was most common in the other areas.

Paid holidays were granted to a majority of the production workers in only 4 of the 13 areas. Production workers in Kansas City received 4 paid holidays, while 6 days a year were usually granted in Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia.

Paid vacations of 2 weeks after a year of service were provided by milk dealers to nearly all production workers in Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, and Minneapolis-St. Paul; in Pittsburgh, the vacation period was 14 working days. Production workers in the seven other areas received a paid vacation of 1 week after a year of service, and this was graduated to 2 weeks after varying periods of service.

Insurance or pension benefits, financed at least in part by employers, were provided to the majority of the production workers in all the areas except Cincinnati, where only about 10 percent of the production workers were employed in establishments with such plans. Life insurance was provided most frequently, but health-insurance and retirement-pension plans were also common throughout the areas studied. Two-thirds of the production workers in Boston and nearly nine-tenths of those in Detroit were employed in establishments having retirement-pension plans.

—A. N. JARRELL
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Millwork Industry

CABINETMAKERS were among the highest paid production workers in the millwork industry according to a survey of wages and related practices conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in six large cities during late 1951 and early 1952.[1] Straight-time average hourly earnings[2] for most occupational groups studied exceeded $1.75 in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle; pay levels were somewhat lower in Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis. Production workers in each of the six cities typically received additional wage benefits, including paid vacations and holidays.

The millwork industry consists of relatively small establishments. Its work force is composed almost wholly of men. Pay for production workers in each of the six cities was based on hourly rates. None of the establishments in the study reported the use of incentive wage plans. Virtually all production workers in each of the areas were employed in establishments having collective-bargaining agreements with labor unions.

Straight-time average earnings of cabinetmakers, numerically the most important occupation studied, ranged from $1.68 in St. Louis to $2.18 an hour in Chicago. Workers employed to set up and operate molding machines were generally the highest paid among the occupations studied. Their average earnings ranged from $1.68 in Minneapolis-St. Paul to $2.28 an hour in Chicago. Comparatively high wages were also paid to assemblers, saw operators, and planer operators who averaged from $1.43 (assemblers) in St. Louis to $2.19 (cut-off saw operators) in Chicago. At the other end of the wage scale, averages for stock handlers and hand truckers ranged from $1.24 an hour in Chicago to $1.77 in San Francisco.

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in the millwork industry, selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation	Chicago January 1952		Los Angeles December 1951		Minneapolis-St. Paul November 1951		San Francisco-Oakland November 1951		St. Louis January 1952		Seattle September 1951	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Assemblers, sash, door and frame	181	$2.17	90	$1.80	70	$1.54	133	$2.04	48	$1.43	76	$1.85
Cabinetmakers	205	2.18	50	2.06	64	1.71	127	2.05	50	1.63	102	1.89
Cut-off-saw operators (treadle-operated or swinging)	81	2.19	66	1.78	25	1.57	40	2.04	20	1.62	51	1.91
Molder and sticker operators (set-up and operate)	55	2.28	52	2.01	46	1.68	28	2.16	24	1.77	21	1.98
Off-bearers, machine	42	1.49	81	1.61	22	1.41	24	1.79	17	1.31	----	----
Planer operators (set-up and operate)	25	2.10	10	2.03	27	1.52	22	2.11	11	1.50	6	1.92
Rip-saw operators	81	2.11	44	1.85	20	1.56	19	2.03	23	1.52	11	1.91
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	159	1.24	104	1.61	84	1.41	67	1.77	38	1.27	----	----
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	27	1.94	36	1.79	----	----	38	1.91	20	1.53	15	1.85

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Scheduled 40-hour workweeks prevailed for three-fourths of the production workers in Minneapolis-St. Paul and virtually all workers in the other areas studied. Longer work schedules, ranging from 42½ to 45 hours, were in effect for nearly a fourth of the workers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Paid vacations were a part of company policy among all establishments studied. About 70 percent of the production workers in San Francisco and all workers in the remaining areas studied were employed in establishments that provided a week's vacation with pay after 1 year's service. All production workers received paid holidays, typically 6 days a year.

—L. EARL LEWIS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

[1] The study covered establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing sash, windows, doors, frames, mantels, stairways, and similar fabricated millwork from purchased lumber (Group 2431 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1945 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget). Planing mills primarily engaged in producing millwork were included, but those primarily producing standard workings or patterns of lumber were omitted.

[2] Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime or night work.

Technical Note

Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950: Interpretation and Use of the Results

THE publication in the August 1952 Monthly Labor Review of the preliminary results of the 1950 family-expenditure survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, because of misinterpretation of the data, has led to the need for clarification of three points:

1. The basic purpose of the survey which was designed as an expenditure study mainly to provide a new market basket for the Consumers' Price Index.

2. The nature of the Bureau's study of income and savings and its relationship to similar studies of other Federal agencies which are designed primarily to provide such data.

3. The difference between average reported "disbursements" and average reported income as savings or deficits in the Bureau's study. (This difference between average reported disbursements and average reported income has been misconstrued to be dis-saving. A conclusion that urban families *as a whole* were greatly overspending their income for living expenses in 1950 is unwarranted.)

Urban family income in 1950 reached near record levels as a result of full employment and high production throughout the year. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea at mid-year, coupled with high incomes and adequate supplies of consumer goods at high prices, resulted in the highest dollar expenditures by urban families recorded up to that time. The buying of consumer durables reached abnormal levels as consumers replenished their inventories and anticipated their future needs, following developments in Korea. Information from other sources indicates that there was a substantial increase in savings in 1951 and 1952 when compared with 1950.

Relationship of Reported Data

The Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as one of the principal steps in obtaining weights for the revision of the Consumers' Price Index. The expenditure data from this survey appear to be the most comprehensive and reliable ever collected by the Bureau in its long experience in this field dating back to 1889.

In the revision of the CPI, the Bureau has utilized only the expenditures and income data of wage-earner and clerical families of two or more persons. This is because the index measures the effect of price change on the cost of living of these groups. Hence, the index weights are not affected by some of the reporting difficulties common to such surveys with respect to high-income families and independent business and professional worker families. The inclusion of nonwage earners in the 1950 consumer-expenditure survey was to make available information for a variety of other possible uses such as the preparation of consumer price indexes for other population groups.

The collection procedures, as described in the Monthly Labor Review of January 1951 and in BLS Bulletin 1097, were designed to obtain the most accurate possible information about expenditures and spending patterns, including the quantity and quality of the purchases, and their frequency and source. Information on family incomes was also needed, because enumeration of detailed information on income is not only an important stimulant to the recall of expenditure data, but also necessary for interpretation of the data. Similarly, information was obtained from each family on net changes in assets and liabilities (saving or dis-saving). These data are especially important because they make possible reconstruction of the pattern of each family's accounts and reveal the extent to which the reports of expenditures plus savings are in balance with the reports of income.

Here is how this works in practice. In the course of one or more interviews with various members of a family, the Bureau's enumerators, by diligent questioning, obtain what is seemingly a complete 12-month record of the family expenditures, income, and net change in assets and liabilities. If this record were in fact complete and error-free, the income would be exactly equal

to the sum of expenditures plus saving. For example, a family might report that it had a total income of $4,600; total expenditures of $4,500; and saving (net increase in assets or decrease in liabilities) of $100. Such precision is rarely achieved in practice. Because the family is unable or unwilling to account for all income, expenditures, and saving, the record of the family accounts usually is somewhat out of balance. If the records of income, expenditures, and saving seem to be generally consistent and in line—that is, if the schedule met the test of editing instructions with respect to internal completeness and consistency of expenditures with each other and with the reported manner of living of the family—the record is used even though expenditures plus savings reported on the schedule do not exactly equal reported income. The amount of the "net balancing difference" is entered as part of the record. When this net balancing difference is positive, it means that reported income exceeds reported expenditures plus reported savings; when the net balancing difference is negative, it means that the reported expenditures plus saving exceeds income. A review of the individual reports shows that the net balancing difference is positive for some families and negative for others.

If these individual family net balancing differences were randomly distributed—that is, if on the average, they about canceled out—they might still introduce no discrepancies into the average or aggregate statistics. But this is not the case. There is a general tendency for the negative difference to predominate. In other words, families either understate their incomes or overstate their expenditures or saving; or the understatement in income is larger than the understatement in expenditures or savings. This resulting bias must be taken into account when conclusions regarding the income, expenditures, and savings relationship are drawn.

It is clear, therefore, that this balancing difference is a measure of net reporting discrepancy and does not indicate whether actual family incomes, on the average, exceeded or fell short of family outlays during the survey year. The reporting discrepancy is shown in the tables in the Monthly Labor Review article in the August 1952 issue and in Bulletin 1097 as a "balancing difference" to show the extent of the reporting gap.

By the very nature of the survey, it is not possible to say how much of this net balancing difference arises from mis-reporting of any of three categories: expenditures, income, or saving. For most cities the average net balancing difference is *negative*, which means the reported figure of average expenditure plus average saving *exceeds* the reported figure of average income by the amount of the net balancing difference. Discrepancies of this kind have been noted with almost an historical regularity. (There is a reference to this type of discrepancy in England as early as 1790.) Experience suggests that average family income is usually understated. On the other hand, the over-all expenditure data are more accurate than the income and savings data. *It is, therefore, quite incorrect to interpret the entire difference between reported income and expenditure as saving or dis-saving.* The more likely explanation is that there has been some *under-reporting of income* and somewhat *less under-reporting of expenditures.* Furthermore, there is reason to believe that saving, on the average, is somewhat greater—or dis-saving is somewhat less—than shown by the reports of average net changes of assets and liabilities in the survey.

Comparison With Other Sources

If the net balance difference is disregarded, the survey shows that on the average there was a slight decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities. This leads to the question: How can these results be interpreted in the light of reports from other Government agencies which indicate that on a national basis there was a positive increase in the volume of personal saving during 1950? The extensive differences in content, coverage, and method between this survey and other sources of data (e. g., the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board) do not permit a formal statistical reconciliation at this time. It is useful, however, to point to some of these differences, even though the separate effects of each cannot possibly be estimated.

In the first place, there are differences in coverage. The Bureau's 1950 Survey of Consumer Expenditures was limited to cities; this means that the results do not therefore reflect the incomes, expenditures, or saving of the rural population. Furthermore, the summary results published in

the Monthly Labor Review in August 1952 relate only to civilian families of two or more persons which existed as family groups during the entire year. Therefore, they exclude the effect of income, expenditures, and savings of single persons, newly formed families, and persons living in military establishments or private institutions. Similarly, they do not include income, or saving effected by pension or trust funds which were not handled by the families. Savings of this kind are included in other (Department of Commerce) estimates of aggregate personal saving.

Moreover, the definition and classification of income and disbursements between the BLS and other studies vary. In its effect on savings, the most important of these is in the BLS classification of insurance (including Social Security payments). In this study the BLS excluded payments of insurance from savings (net change in assets and liabilities) because of the fact that such payments combine insurance protection for the current year and equity for future use. To determine that part which is available to the families for future use, that is, which is actually savings, is very difficult. Therefore, insurance payments are shown separately in the survey summary to enable individual users to classify them according to the purposes for which the data are being used. They are included among total "outlays." In some cities, the classification of insurance payments as saving would alone have changed the average from negative to positive savings. For example: In New York, on the average, a net decrease in assets or increase in liabilities of $141 was reported; the disbursements for insurance payments were $218; in Chicago, a negative of $143 would have been offset by insurance payments of $246.

In addition to these exclusions by definition, the results of the survey under-report the families with very high incomes. As far as the expenditure data are concerned, such under-reporting presents no very serious difficulty, but is more important in its effect on the reports of incomes, and still more important in its effects on reports of saving. It is well known that a very large fraction of all personal saving is done by the families in the top 5 percent, and more especially the top 3 percent, of the income pyramid.[1] These families were proportionately included in the sample visited by the Bureau's enumerators, but the refusal rates among them are relatively high, since they are found to be more reluctant than the average to disclose their finances to the enumerators. Moreover, these families, and particularly the independent business and professional persons among them, have more complex financial affairs and therefore more than average difficulty in furnishing complete and precise reports.

The under-representation and under-reporting of these groups lead to a serious downward bias in the average reported saving. In the final results of the survey, adjustments will be made for this under-reporting, but no such adjustments were made in the preliminary presentation in the Monthly Labor Review for August 1952.

Experience From Previous Surveys

In 1936–40, the Bureau collaborated with the National Resources Committee and other agencies in developing procedures for estimating reporting errors in such surveys. These adjustment methods are discussed in Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935–36, published by the committee. The methods used included (1) splicing the data on income from tax statistics and the data on income reported in the survey and (2) a correction of the expenditure data for over- or under-representation of families of different types.

In 1941, the Bureau reported on a study of the errors that result from the methods of interviewing housewives about their food consumption.[2] At the request of the President early in World War II, the Bureau, with the Department of Agriculture, made a survey of family spending and savings in 1941. The studies of survey errors made it possible to estimate their magnitudes. The Bureau reached the following conclusions as to biases in reporting:

Biases in reporting income. The problems of determining the best measure of income to associate with expenditure data would beset the investigator even though the basic data on individual reports were perfectly accurate. The greatest difficulties arise out of the two types of biases that appear to be characteristic of reports on income volun-

[1] Shares of Upper-Income Groups in Income and Savings, by Simon Kuznets. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Occasional Paper 35.

[2] See On Certain Biases in Samples of Human Populations, by Jerome Cornfield. Reprinted from the Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1942, Vol. 37 (pp. 63–68).

tarily given to representatives of research agencies, whether government or private. The first of these, which may be called the refusal bias, results from a higher refusal rate in the highest (and perhaps also the lowest) income brackets than among the middle income groups. The second bias, which may be named under-reporting, apparently is based on the inability or unwillingness on the part of many families to give a complete report on income.

The refusal bias is of serious consequence in connection with a study having as one of its purposes an estimate of the distribution of consumer units by the amount of their incomes. At the present time, the persistence of the bias is accepted as inevitable, although the magnitude of the effect can doubtless be considerably reduced by employing more elaborate methods of approaching the group of respondents drawn in a sample. Since it does not appear possible to eliminate the bias entirely, methods of correction have come into use. The chief source of data used in such adjustments is the Federal Income Tax information. The income data from the Consumer-Purchases Study, 1935–36, were combined by the National Resources Committee (Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935–36, Washington, D. C., 1938) with data from the income tax returns in constructing the estimates of income distribution in those years. The difficult problems of making such adjustments are now being studied by income analysts.

The income bias has a serious aspect for the analysis of expenditure data. Without a valid estimate of the number of families in each income bracket, it is impossible to obtain from survey data estimates of the aggregate expenditure for each category of consumption for specific goods or services. To date, family expenditure studies have not been found to be a good source of data for estimates of aggregate expenditures, chiefly because of the underestimate of the number of families in the higher income brackets. Since, however, estimates of aggregate expenditures are prepared from other sources, the main loss in expenditure analysis is methodological. Without a means of deriving a good estimate of aggregate expenditures from survey data, it is impossible to compare the survey results with aggregates based on other data and thus appraise the quality of reporting on expenditures. . . .[3]

The correction of survey results by using data from other statistical compilations has certain limitations, arising mainly from the difficulties of defining groups of receipts and disbursements.[4] Research in the field of marketing and public opinion indicates that it is possible to obtain significant information on the characteristics of the families and individuals unable or unwilling to participate in a survey by analyzing the characteristics of households during successive interviews at the home. In 1946, the Bureau investigated the possibility of utilizing this type of statistical analysis with the reports on income from families in three cities.[5]

On the basis of studies of survey errors such as those discussed above, it appears that sample surveys of families and individual income are likely to under-estimate income by at least 10 percent. The comparisons made with the Department of Commerce data in 1941 showed that total money income was under-estimated by 11 percent and wage and salary income by 10 percent in Family Spending and Saving in Wartime (BLS Bulletin 822). It is still not possible to determine with precision what part of this error is due to the loss of high-income families from the survey samples. An examination of a considerable number of studies indicates that there must be a significant amount of under-reporting of income by families *included* in such surveys.[6] As soon as the data for 1950 are refined and analyzed, an evaluation of the final results together with the analysis of sampling and reporting errors will be published.

[3] Advances in the Techniques of Measuring and Estimating Consumer Expenditures, by Dorothy S. Brady and Faith Williams. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, May 1945. See also BLS Bull. 822.

[4] For the adjustment of income and variations in the definition of items included in survey data and in the national income statistics, see Bull. No. 822.

[5] Family Incomes and the Cost of Family Budgets, by Abner Hurwitz. Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (p. 46).

[6] Appraisal of Basic Data Available for Constructing Income Size Distributions, by Selma Goldsmith. National Bureau of Economic Research Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 13 (pp. 267–377).

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

FLSA Applicable to Drivers and Dispatchers of Limousines. A United States court of appeals held[3] that employees of a transportation company who drove and dispatched limousines between an airport and cities were covered by the minimum-wage and overtime-compensation requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Such workers were engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the act, the court held, and were not exempt from FLSA requirements as employees of an employer operating taxicabs. The company had contracted with interstate airlines to provide local transportation for their passengers, the airlines reserving the right to specify the time and place of arrival and departure, and type of vehicle used.

Citing *United States* v. *Yellow Cab Co.*,[4] the court pointed out that a traveler intending to make an interstate journey by air begins the interstate movement when he enters the limousine to be transported to the airport. As distinguished from regular taxi service, the limousines were required to follow fixed routes, on a definite schedule which was determined in advance without regard to the convenience of individual passengers.

Applicability of FLSA to Claw Pickers. A United States circuit court of appeals recently held[5] that employees employed as claw pickers extracting meat from crabs were engaged in canning within the meaning of section 13 (b) (4) of the FLSA, as amended, and were therefore entitled to the minimum wage, although not to overtime compensation. The court further found that the employees were not engaged in "processing (other than canning)" within the meaning of section 13 (a) (5) and, therefore, were not exempted by that section from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the act.

The court cited *Donnelly* v. *Mavar Shrimp & Oyster Co.*,[6] for the proposition that canning includes not only sealing and sterilizing but also other operations which are necessarily performed on the product before it is placed in the can. Extraction of the crab meat, the court reasoned, was an early and preparatory function, but was nevertheless an essential and integrated step in the continuous process of canning the meat.

Labor Relations

Refusal to Bargain. (1) The National Labor Relations Board found[7] an employer to be in violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act by refusing to bargain with a union. The employer contended that the union had lost its majority status after the election had been held but before certification. The original vote for the union was 7 to 6. The employer contended that since the election three persons who were supposedly union supporters had voluntarily terminated their employment.

The Board, citing two cases—*NLRB* v. *Century Oxford Mfg. Corp.*, and *NLRB* v. *S. H. Kress & Co.*,[8] noted that even a substantial turn-over of employees within a year after an election does not constitute proof of loss of majority status sufficient to rebut the legal presumption that—unusual circumstances being absent—a union designated by a majority in an election maintains its majority status for at least 1 year.

(2) The NLRB held[9] that an employer had not refused to bargain in violation of section 8 (a) (5), as the union concerned had not sufficiently presented its claim for recognition. When the union requested recognition, the respondent had replied that it was cognizant of the union's representation petition pending before the Board and had invited the union to place its claim for recognition. The union failed to communicate further with the respondent.

Three other cases[10] were cited by the Board which distinguished them from the instant case. These cases involved, respectively, outright refusal of the request, referral of the union to the employer's attorney for further information, and no response at all. It was the Board's opinion that in the present instance, since the union remained silent, the respondent could reasonably assume that the union was willing to await the Board's disposition of the matter.

---

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Airlines Transportation, Inc.* v. *Tobin* (C. A. 4, July 24, 1952).

[4] 332 U. S. 218.

[5] *Tobin* v. *Blue Channel Corp.* (C. A. 4, July 31, 1952.)

[6] 190 F. 2d 409 (C. A. 5).

[7] *In re Sexton Welding Co. and Local No. 106, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers, AFL* (100 NLRB No. 57, July 23, 1952).

[8] 140 F. 2d 541 (C. A. 2), cert. denied, 323 U. S. 714; and 194 F. 2d 444 (C. A. 6.)

[9] *In re Longview Furniture Co. and United Furniture Workers, CIO* (100 NLRB No. 43, July 22, 1952).

[10] *M. H. Davidson* v. *NLRB* (94 NLRB 142); *Ken Rose Motors* v. *NLRB* (94 NLRB 432); and *Somerset Classics* v. *NLRB* (90 NLRB 1680).

Definition of Supervisor. The NLRB held [11] that radio directors exercising independent judgment in directing and coordinating the performance of persons participating in broadcasts were supervisors within the meaning of section 2 (11) of the LMRA, and therefore the Board had no jurisdiction to determine questions involving their representation.

The petitioner contended that such workers failed to meet the statutory definition of supervisor because the orders they gave merely described a desired effect and did not prescribe the manner in which the effect was to be achieved. The Board rejected this contention and pointed out that the directors performed a fundamental function of management.

Unlawful Surveillance of Union Activity. The NLRB found [12] that an employer who permitted a supervisor to stand at a plant window and take notes during a union rally, which was being held on a public street below, unlawfully interferred with union activities in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the act.

The supervisor had on a previous occasion furnished the employer with notes on a union meeting. She was not called as a witness in the proceeding before the trial examiner in the instant case. However, the respondent offered no explanation of her behavior, and the Board held it to be a reasonable inference that she was taking the notes for the purpose of conveying same to her employer. Citing *NLRB* v. *Vermont Furniture Corp.* and *NLRB* v. *Collins & Aikman Corp.*,[13] the Board was of the opinion that respondent's conduct had a restraining and coercive effect on the employees' statutory right to engage in union activity.

Judicial Review of Refusal To Issue Complaint. A United States court of appeals held [14] that only a "final order of the Board" within the meaning of section 10 (f) of the act can be reviewed by the courts. A construction company filed a petition in the appeals court for review of an NLRB order. That order had quashed a notice of hearing previously issued pursuant to a charge filed by the company with the NLRB in connection with a jurisdictional dispute. The Board moved to dismiss the petition for review, on the ground that a final order is the only Board action which a court of appeals has jurisdiction to review directly on petition of an aggrieved party.

The court pointed out, citing *General Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers* v. *NLRB*,[15] that the words "final order" as used in section 10 (f) of the act refer to a Board order which dismisses a complaint in whole or in part or directs a remedy relating to an unfair labor practice entered under section 10 (b) and (c). The charge filed by the construction company was not a complaint within the meaning of the act.

Unprotected Strike, Employer's Right Not To Reinstate Strikers. A United States circuit court of appeals held [16] that an employer waived his right to discharge employees after an unprotected strike was over by permitting them to work several hours and, as indicated by the record, continuing to look upon them as employees.

While section 2 (3) of the LMRA provides, in effect, that an employer cannot deprive striking employees of their status as employees so long as the strikers are engaged in protected activity, the employer may discharge an employee who engages in unprotected activity. Citing *Stewart Die Casting Corp.* v. *NLRB*,[17] the court denied that an employee automatically loses his status once he engages in unprotected activity, although admitting that he subjects himself to the risk of termination of his employment (*NLRB* v. *Fansteel Corp.*).[18] If termination is the employer's intention, he must take affirmative action either by discharging the strikers or by refusing to reinstate them.

Issuance of Complaints. A United States court of appeals held [19] that the NLRB had not possessed jurisdiction to issue a complaint which it issued pursuant to a charge filed by a local union. The national union, with which the local union was affiliated, had not complied at the time the charge was filed, with provisions of section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the LMRA. These provisions require union registration and the filing of non-Communist affidavits.

The court, citing Regulations of the NLRB, Series 5, and *NLRB* v. *Dant*,[20] pointed out that as the requirements of these provisions had not been met at the time the charge was filed, the Board had not possessed authority to issue the complaint—even though they were complied with before it was issued.

Unemployment Compensation

Availability of Student. (1) The Pennsylvania Superior Court held [21] that a claimant who was taking a sales-training course given by a prospective employer and would not accept work during this training period, was not available for work and hence not eligible for unemployment compensation. The course required him to attend classes 5 days a week, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (2) An Ohio Court of Common Pleas held [22] that a business-school student was available for work, as she had arranged to transfer from day to evening classes if she secured a job, and had contacted numerous business establishments, even taking time from school to make such contacts. The court stated:

---

[11] *In re American Broadcasting Co., et al.* (100 NLRB No. 103, Aug. 14, 1952).
[12] *In re Casey Mfg. Co.* (100 NLRB No. 83, Aug. 6, 1952).
[13] 182 F. 2d 842 (C. A. 2); and 146 F. 2d 454 (C. A. 4).
[14] *Manhattan Construction Co.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 10, July 25, 1952).
[15] 179 F. 2d 492.
[16] *NLRB* v. *Wallick & Schwalm Co.* (C. A. 3, Aug. 1, 1952).
[17] 114 F. 2d 849 (C. A. 7), cert. denied, 312 U. S. 680.
[18] 306 U. S. 240.
[19] *Nina Dye Works* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 3, July 24, 1952).
[20] 29 C. F. R. 102.13; and 195 F. 2d 299.
[21] *Schornstein* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).
[22] *Cornell* v. *Schroeder* (Ohio Ct. of Com. Pleas, Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 16, 1952).

"The claimant should be commended for her efforts in better suiting herself, during this period of idleness, for work which would offer her more and better opportunities for employment thus relieving the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation from paying future benefits to her."

Good Cause for Refusal of Work. Fear of physical injury, in the absence of immediate danger, is not good cause for refusing work otherwise suitable, the Pennsylvania Superior Court held.[23] When laid off from above-ground work at a coal mine, claimant refused work inside the mines because of his fear of injury. His father had been seriously injured in a mine and his brother had been disabled by silicosis contracted in mine work. The court stated that all occupations have their hazards, and that a job in an industry which conforms to the safety standards required by law is not unsuitable simply because the hazards are different or greater than those to which claimant is accustomed. Further, the court stated: "A man has an inalienable right to take counsel of his fears and refuse a job, but when he does, he is 'out of work through his own choosing.' "

Instigation of Strike as Misconduct. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held [24] that claimants who had been discharged for inciting a strike had been discharged for "willful misconduct connected with their work," and were therefore ineligible for unemployment benefits.

Claimants were shop stewards in a taxi-drivers' union. When their employer suspended seven drivers for failing to report for work on Christmas Day, they induced the other drivers at that garage to refuse to work, although the union contract contained a no-strike provision. After the union officials ordered the men to return to their jobs and negotiate their grievance, if any, claimants not only encouraged continuance of the strike but went to other garages of the employer and urged drivers there to join the strike. The court held that occurrence of the claimants' acts during a labor dispute did not exclude application of the misconduct disqualification, and that to find claimants' acts misconduct did not involve a restriction on the proper exercise of the right to strike.

Unemployment Caused by Strike. Unemployment was due to a strike rather than to a lock-out, and hence, the Pennsylvania Superior Court held,[25] was subject to disqualification. The circumstances were that the National Labor Relations Board had set a date in April 1950 for an election at an electrical plant to determine whether the workers would be represented by the AFL union with which the employer had an existing contract or by a rival CIO union. The employer had agreed that during the interim the existing steward structure for processing grievances would continue. In January 1950, the company refused to pay a steward in the cupola department for time lost in processing a grievance, and the men in his section stopped work for 1 day. The company then discharged the steward, after which his co-workers failed to report for work for a month. Claimants, who were in other departments, became unemployed because their work depended on metal from the cupola department. They contended that discharge of the steward amounted to a lock-out, since under the workers' peculiar situation their only union representation was through their shop stewards. The court stated that, while lock-outs are not limited to physical closing of the plant, a violation of contract not accompanied by threat of dismissal or imposition of onerous terms of employment is not a lock-out. Claimants were "members of an organization which is participating in, or directly interested in, the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work" within the statutory disqualification—since their union supported although it did not instigate the work stoppage.

Unemployment Caused by Lock-out. Claimants' unemployment was due to a lock-out rather than a strike and hence, the Connecticut Superior Court held,[26] was not subject to disqualification, under the following circumstances: The employer, a milk processing and distributing company, gave timely notice that it desired to change its contract with the union which represented its truck drivers and plant employees. Unless new terms were agreed on by the expiration date, February 1, 1948, the company stated, it would consider the contract terminated. The contract provided that if no agreement were reached by the expiration date, any subsequent agreement would be retroactive. No agreement was reached, but the employees continued working. On February 25, the union members voted to authorize a strike at the discretion of the executive board. Thereupon the employer imported employees from other areas to learn the truck drivers' routes and take over in the event of a strike. The union members then ceased to report for work and picketed the plant, and on the same day, the employer issued separation slips to employees of the local plant indicating that the latter had left voluntarily. The next day it advertised for applicants for steady, year-round jobs. Importation by the employer of "observers" to learn and later take over the drivers' jobs constituted a lock-out, the court held, since it was for the purpose of coercing the employees to accede to the employer's changed terms of employment. Those terms, it held, were such that the employees could not reasonably be expected to accept them and had no adequate remedy other than quitting. The court stated that no self-respecting worker could have been expected to teach a strikebreaker his job. A reliance on contract remedies, it said, would have extinguished the union and the employees' jobs.

---

[23] *Glen Alden Coal Co.* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

[24] *Yellow Cab Co.* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

[25] *Byerly* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., July 17, 1952).

[26] *Almada* v. *Administrator, Unemployment Compensation Law* (Super. Ct., Hartford Co., Conn., July 9, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 14, 1952

THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION established Defense Manpower Policy No. 7, designed to promote the employment and utilization of older workers. (Source: ODM release No. 134, Aug. 14, 1952.)

On September 6, ODM established Defense Manpower Policy No. 8, on the training and utilization of scientific and engineering manpower. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 175, Sept. 6, 1952, p. 8070.)

August 16

THE president of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) proclaimed a stoppage of coal production from August 23 through September 1, as a memorial to workers killed in mine accidents. (Source: UMWA release, Aug. 16, 1952.)

August 24

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced formation of a new division in the Bureau of Employment Security, which, in cooperation with State agencies, will administer unemployment compensation provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Aug. 24, 1952.)

August 26

FOLLOWING negotiations beginning in December 1951, when their contract expired, and several threats of strike action, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) reached a 2-year agreement with Bethlehem Steel Co. The contract, covering the largest single company in the East Coast shipbuilding industry, provided for a graduated wage increase, improved pension and vacation plans, and other benefits. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 1, 1952; and New York Times, Aug. 28, 1952.)

On August 28, a similar agreement was reached with Todd Shipyards Corp. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 29, 1952.)

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Ellis Arnall as Director of the Office of Price Stabilization (see Chron. item for Feb. 18, 1952, MLR, Apr. 1952), effective September 1, 1952, and appointed Tighe E. Woods, Director of Rent Stabilization, as his successor. (Source: White House release, Aug. 26, 1952; and New York Times, Aug. 27, 1952.)

August 29

THE 17 nonoperating railway labor organizations signed union-shop agreements with eastern railroads not having such contracts, in line with recommendations of a Presidential emergency board (see Chron. item for Feb. 14, 1952, MLR, Apr. 1952). Two large carriers had previously signed with the unions. (Source: Labor, Sept. 6, 1952; and Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 37, Sept. 8, 1952, LRR, p. 298.)

August 30

THE United Rubber Workers (CIO) announced ratification of a 2-year contract, formally ending their strike against B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. The agreement provided a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, negotiated earlier with other members of the "Big Four," and a full union shop. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 1, 1952; and New York Times, Aug. 31, 1952.)

September 5

THE PRESIDENT appointed Henry H. Fowler as Director of Defense Mobilization, effective September 8, 1952, to succeed John R. Steelman (see Chron. item for Mar. 30, 1952, MLR, May 1952). (Source: White House release, Sept. 5, 1952.)

September 8

AFTER several weeks of unsuccessful negotiations on issues that included wage increases and a union shop, the International Association of Machinists (AFL) struck against 6 Lockheed plants which employ about 25,000 workers in the production of military planes. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 9, 1952.)

September 10

THE International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) released an AFL commission's (see Chron. item for Apr. 24, 1952, MLR, June 1952) report which rejected the State Board of Inquiry's findings on the 1951 New York dock workers strike, primarily on the grounds that the Board lacked authority to investigate an intra-union dispute. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 11, 1952.)

September 12

THE Acting Administrator of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced a new minimum hourly wage rate of 60 cents, effective October 13, 1952, for the rubber products division of the rubber, straw, hair, and related products industry in Puerto Rico, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Sept. 12, 1952.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

ANTHRACITE and bituminous-coal miners stopped work in August to observe a 10-day "memorial period" proclaimed by the president of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) during contract negotiations with major coal operators. Agreements affecting large numbers of employees were reached in several major industries.

Negotiations, Arbitration, and Strikes

Coal. Approximately 65,000 anthracite and 300,000 bituminous-coal miners left their jobs, starting August 23, to observe a 10-day "memorial" holiday proclaimed by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) to honor workers killed in coal-mine accidents during the year. Five working-days were affected by the "memorial" holiday, the maximum period for such idleness permitted under a clause in the bituminous-coal contract. Anthracite operators, however, charged that the stoppage was "wholly without warrant, legal or otherwise." A 1950 contract amendment eliminated a clause that permitted miners to work only when "willing and able" but made no provision for a memorial period.

Virtually the entire industry became involved in negotiations with the UMW when 60-day contract termination notices, effective August 1, were filed with the Southern Coal Producers Association and the Anthracite Operators' Wage Agreement Committee.[2] The possibility of a national coal strike increased late in the month when the union notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that negotiations were deadlocked. Although the union's contract proposals were not disclosed, one report on the bituminous-coal meetings indicated that the union sought a "spread-the-work" arrangement under which the output of some mines would be reduced in order to permit marginal mines to maintain or increase production. The anthracite industry operates under a voluntary production control plan.

Rubber. A general hourly wage increase of 10 cents affecting about 100,000 workers was agreed upon by the United Rubber Workers (CIO) and several major tire and rubber companies—Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, General, Seiberling, and Firestone.[2] [3]

A 13-day strike at the B. F. Goodrich Co., that idled about 16,000 workers, ended August 30. The settlement provided for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, a wage reopening by either party on 60 days' notice, a union shop, liberalized minimum incentive guarantees, and an improved company-security-union responsibility clause intended to reduce unauthorized work stoppages.

Nonferrous Metals. Agreements providing for a general hourly wage increase of 8 cents and other benefits were concluded August 31 between the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) and 2 major copper companies—Anaconda, and American Smelting and Refining. A similar contract was reached earlier with Phelps Dodge Corp. Negotiations continued during the month with Kennecott Copper Co.—the Nation's largest copper producer.[2]

Trucking. Some 35,000 members in 6 locals of the Teamsters' Union (AFL) received hourly wage increases ranging from 15 to 23 cents under a 2-year industry-wide agreement reached with about 5,000 employers in the New York–New Jersey general trucking industry. The agreement, which is effective September 1, also provided for increased pension contributions by employers and 4 additional paid holidays (to total 14), applicable to 4 of the 6 local unions. The adjustments were approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The agreement will establish "virtual uniformity" of wages and working conditions among the locals and tend to stabilize conditions in the industry, according to the parties. Previously

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See September 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 312).
[3] Subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

222775—52——5

existing wage differentials, it was pointed out, had caused labor unrest and permitted employers paying lower wages to gain a competitive advantage.

Meat Packing. Scattered, unauthorized walk-outs that idled about 10,000 workers at major meat-packing plants—Cudahy, Armour, and Swift—beginning on August 8, ended 7 days later. The stoppages followed a breakdown in negotiations with the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) to replace expiring contracts. Further bargaining meetings with the 3 firms and Wilson and Co.—another large meat packer—were held later in the month. Negotiations continued between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) and major meat packers.[4]

Maritime. Negotiations were held in wage disputes involving Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipowners and three AFL maritime unions. Arbitration proceedings were completed between the employers and three CIO maritime unions.[2 5]

A stalemate in negotiations, which began August 7 with the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), resulted in a warning by the New York Shipping Association on August 24 that a strike, similar to the one which disrupted East Coast port operations late in 1951,[6] was impending. The employers in rejecting proposals for a severance-pay clause, improved vacation, pension, and welfare provisions, and other benefits, contended that the proposals, with the exception of a requested general hourly wage increase of 50 cents, were not bargainable issues under the contractual wage-review clause. Discussions continued during the remainder of the month on revised union proposals.

Approximately 22,000 unlicensed seamen of the Seafarer's International Union (AFL) were affected by negotiations which started August 11 with passenger, dry cargo, and tanker ship operators. The union sought increased wages, improved working conditions, and larger employer welfare contributions. The present contract was due to expire September 30.

Wage discussions with the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) were suspended "indefinitely" on August 8, following rejection of the union's proposal for a compromise 5-percent increase in deck officers' monthly base pay. The adjustment was intended to achieve wage "parity" with Pacific Coast members who recently received the 5-percent increase.[2] The employers proposed, however, that the union should abide by the outcome of arbitration proceedings involving three CIO maritime unions.

Electrical Products. An announcement by the General Electric Co. on August 13 offered wage increases ranging from 7½ to 13 cents an hour, and improved fringe benefits to about 120,000 workers represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.). Westinghouse Electric Corp. offered similar wage adjustments on August 26 to employees represented by both unions. The proposed wage increases at GE totaled 5.76 percent, including 3.26 percent to compensate for advances in living costs and 2.5 percent for increased productivity. They were immediately rejected by the unions. IUE announced subsequently that a strike might occur after September 15, the contract expiration date, unless GE agreed to its demands, including a guaranteed minimum hourly wage increase of 10 cents to production workers in a 2-year contract, an annual wage-reopening clause, 7 paid holidays, revision of the incentive system, and a modified union shop. UE had demanded a 15-cent hourly wage increase in addition to other benefits.

Railroads. The first regional union-shop agreement in the railroad industry was reached between eastern carriers and 17 nonoperating railroad unions on August 29.[3] It provides that present employees must join the union of their "craft or class" within 60 days after the contract is signed: new employees must join within 60 days after they are hired. The settlement, which is effective September 15, raised the number of nonoperating employees covered by union-shop provisions to about 400,000. Similar agreements had been reached previously with several eastern railroads, including the N. Y. Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Lackawanna. Nego-

[4] See July 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 66).
[5] See August 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 201).
[6] See December 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 714).

tiations for the union shop on western railroads were discontinued late in August, subject to renewal by either party on 10 days' notice. Southern carriers continued to refuse to bargain on this issue.

Communications. Wage increases, ranging from $3 to $4 a week for approximately 11,000 Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. employees and from $2.50 to $5.50 a week for about 18,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. workers, were provided in 1-year agreements signed with the Communications Workers of America (CIO).[3]

In an effort to insure that the entire amount of increased social-security benefits, effective September 1, should accrue to its members, the CWA requested the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to revise its pension plan in order to provide for a $100 guaranteed minimum monthly retirement benefit for those retiring at age 65, exclusive of social-security benefits. The plan in effect at all Bell Telephone operating companies, subsidiaries of AT and T, provides for the minimum pension, inclusive of Federal benefits. Under the terms of the existing plan, the union claimed, the company's contributions to the minimum pension would be reduced by the entire amount of the increased social-security benefits. Company payments towards other pension benefits provided by the plan would also be partially reduced, according to the union. The CWA, which claims to represent approximately 300,000 workers in the telephone industry, warned that it intended to make "maximum use" of its economic strength to enforce the proposal.

Shipbuilding. A 2-year contract, extending to June 23, 1954, was reached between the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) on August 26, averting a threatened strike by about 30,000 workers at the company's 8 East Coast shipyards.[5] The settlement, which was preceded by an unauthorized strike on the same day involving about 3,000 employees, provided for (1) wage adjustments graduated according to job classifications (including a 20-cent hourly wage increase in the base rate for standard first-class mechanics), and (2) additional increases due to job reclassifications; all are retroactive to April 14. Other provisions included 6 paid holidays, increased pension benefits, 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years' service (formerly 25 years), and a wage reopening in June 1953. A similar agreement, affecting about 7,800 employees of the Todd Shipyards Corp., was reached on August 28.[3]

Aircraft. A strike by about 30,000 workers at the Santa Monica and El Segundo (Calif.) plants of Douglas Aircraft Co. was threatened when members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) voted to enforce demands for an hourly wage increase of 10½ percent, improvements in vacation and sick leave pay, and other benefits. Contracts at both plants expired August 22.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service intervened in negotiations between the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the IAM in an effort to avoid a threatened strike. However, about 25,000 union members stopped work on September 8 at 6 of the company's California plants.

Arbitration proceedings in the wage dispute involving North American Aviation, Inc., and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) were completed late in August.[3] The union's wage proposals—20 cents an hour across-the-board plus additional annual improvement increases of 4 cents an hour in 1952 and 1953—were intended to eliminate historical differentials between wage rates in the aircraft and automobile industries.

Clothing. The Cloak Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) announced on August 29 that contracts had been signed with 19 employer members of the nonunion Independent Association of Women's Apparel Manufacturers, many of whose members had been accused by the union of having ties with racketeers. Under the terms of the settlements, the employers agreed to bargain with the union, either as individuals or as members of the 3 employer associations recognized by the union. The ILGWU had rejected the Independent Association's offer to bargain with the union on condition that its members be exempted from joining any of the 3 recognized associations. The new agreements resulted from a drive that began late in July

[3] Subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

against nonunion garment shops in the New York area. Union picketing led the Independent Association to file suit against the union, the industry's impartial chairman, and the 3 employer associations recognized by the union; the association charged that they constituted a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Textiles. Members of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) on August 20 ratified a wage settlement reached with the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., ending the strike that began at 5 major carpet and rug firms early in June.[2] It provided for wage increases of 10 cents in hourly rates and 9 cents an hour in incentive and piece rates. Similar agreements with Alexander Smith and with Mohawk were ratified earlier in the month.

Farm Equipment. Approximately 25,000 International Harvester Co. employees struck on August 21 in an effort to bolster new contract demands of the Farm Equipment Workers (Ind.).[5] The walk-out continued during the remainder of the month.

Construction. A 9-day unauthorized strike, which idled about 14,000 construction workers at the Paducah, Ky., project of the Atomic Energy Commission, terminated on August 20. A "declaration of policy" intended to curb unauthorized work stoppages at the project was agreed upon between 20 local building and construction unions and F. H. McGraw and Co., prime contractor at the project. It was reached with the assistance of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel.[7] The plan subjects employees who disregard union and company back-to-work orders to the penalties provided by the union's constitution and bylaws, and to dismissal or discipline by the employer.

Wage Stabilization Board Actions

The Board, by a vote of 8 to 4 (industry members dissenting), authorized its regional offices to approve wage settlements—patterned on the basic steel agreement[8]—that were reached with steel fabricating plants, provided that a "tandem" or historical wage relationship could be demonstrated. An estimated 500,000 workers, principally members of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), were affected by the decision. Fringe benefits were not covered by the ruling as they are subject to General Wage Regulation 13, which provides for consideration of these issues on an individual basis.[8]

[7] See November 1950 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 587).
[8] See June 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 696).

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Review

Principles of Human Relations—Applications to Management. By Norman R. F. Maier. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1952. 474 pp., bibliography, diagrams. $6.

Industrial and business management has been increasingly advised in recent years to study and apply "human relations" in the solution of many varied and complex employee relations problems. *Principles of Human Relations* by Norman R. F. Maier is another contribution in this field, and it is primarily concerned with applications of human relations to management.

The author points out that management's growing interest in human relations results in part from a recognition that "the state of employee morale affects production," and in part from the desire to increase job satisfaction. The strength of the unions, he conjectures, "has made this need apparent, and the leadership of management feels itself to be in competition with the union leadership for the loyalty of its employees."

According to the author, the objective of training supervisors is to enable them to effect changes in attitudes. Since supervisory employees are to deal with attitudes, they should be the first to receive training in human relations. In the author's words: "The whole problem of human relations training is complicated by the fact that conflicts in attitudes are involved. Attitudes are always loaded with feelings, and the logic of feeling is different from the logic of thinking. Until these two kinds of logic are treated for what they are, misunderstandings cannot be corrected by facts. A basic requirement for human relations training therefore is an attitude change on the part of the person who is to practice human relations."

The course of training developed by the author is based on the practice of democratic leadership rather than on the exercise of authority through fear. While at each level of supervision the opportunities for the exercise of freedom are somewhat limited, there nevertheless exist areas of freedom. In these areas of freedom, it is preferable for subordinates to participate in arriving at decisions rather than to do things blindly. The techniques suggested for gaining the maximum participation of subordinates are: discussions with individuals and groups, directive counseling, and role-playing with small and large groups.

Role-playing is featured rather prominently by the author. Problems are prepared for a group by the leader and roles are assigned to individuals in the group. In acting out the problems, attitudes and feelings are displayed which the skillful leader can then assist the group to analyze. The therapeutic effects of such procedures are changes in attitudes and development of better understanding of human beings. By implication, the purging of pent-up emotions and feelings should result in better production. Whether the group role-playing methods are used, or individual counseling, the practice of human relations attempts to get at problems of individuals.

The implications of this book lead the reviewer to the conclusion that management is expected to deal more and more with problems that belong in the general field of psychology. There is no doubt that human beings do have conflicts and emotional problems, and no matter what their origin they are brought to the job. Among the 60 million gainfully employed in our country, probably there are many whose attitudes are somewhat abnormal by some standards, and in relation to one or another social institution. These people, nevertheless, manage to perform their economic functions pretty well on the whole. The assumption that the techniques of psychology can be used to resolve such emotional problems on the basis of a single standard, whether it be employee loyalty, better production, or teamwork, is open to question. Assuming that such results are desirable, can the individual firm be expected to equip its supervisory personnel with the technical knowledge to handle such problems? Fortunately, the author does not expect an all-out application of his program but would like it to be viewed "as a guide or blueprint for the future." —HARRY OBER.

Cooperative Movement

Co-ops in Other Lands. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, 1952. 40 pp., illus. (Reprint 23; from various issues of News for Farmer Cooperatives.)

Co-operation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1952, pp. 486–509. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Agricultural Cooperation in Denmark and Sweden. By John H. Heckman and Anna E. Wheeler. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1952. 42 pp., bibliography, illus. (Miscellaneous Report 165.)

Cooperatives in Newfoundland, 1950. By J. E. O'Meara and H. K. Ingersoll. (*In* Economic Annalist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, June 1952, pp. 63–65; August 1952, pp. 77–81.)

The Consumers' Cooperative Movement in the U.S.S.R. By Ivan Khokhlov. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, July 1952, pp. 147–150, 168.)

The author alleges that the Russian cooperative movement is a voluntary independent movement, "enjoying the support of the Soviet State." The actual role of the state is not described.

Employment

Channels of Employment: Influences on the Operations of Public Employment Offices and Other Hiring Channels in Local Job Markets. By Murray Edelman and others. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1952. 210 pp. $2.50, paper; $3.50, cloth.

Employment in Selected Metalworking Industries, by Size Class of Establishment, January 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 23 pp.; processed. Free.

Report of Proceedings of 15th Annual Meeting, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Miami Beach, Fla., October 29–November 1, 1951. Washington (W. R. Curtis, Executive Secretary of the Conference, U. S. Department of Labor Building), [1952]. 196 pp.

Age-Analysis of Employed Persons [in Great Britain]. (*In* Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, June 1952, pp. 195–199. 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Men and Women in Industry. By C. E. V. Leser. (*In* Economic Journal, London, June 1952, pp. 326–344. 10s. net.)

Results of an analysis, based on Ministry of Labor and National Service data on insured employment, of the level and industrial distribution of employment in Great Britain, of changes from 1923 to 1950, and of regional differences, with particular reference to employment of women.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accidents and Accident-Prevention Policies in Agriculture: X, Recapitulation and Conclusions. (*In* Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, January–March 1952, pp. 19–23, bibliography. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Countries represented in this series of articles include Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Recommendations for Improved Shuttle-Car-Haulage Safety. By D. S. Kingery. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 10 pp.; processed. (Information Circular 7638.) Limited free distribution.

Rubber Mills and Calendars—A Comparison of State Safety Codes and Standards with ASA Code B28.1–1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 21 pp., charts, illus.; processed. Free.

Ongevallenstatistiek, 1949. Amsterdam, Rijksverzekeringsbank, 1952. 82*, 180 pp., charts.

This statistical report on accidents in the Netherlands includes data on average daily wages of insured laborers and white-collar workers, by industry, in 1949 and earlier years. Parts of the report are in English and French.

Industrial Health

Classification and Labeling of Dangerous Substances. (*In* Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, January–March 1952, pp. 3–11, chart; April–June 1952, pp. 59–66. 75 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

An appendix, published separately, reproduces examples of labels.

Radiological Monitoring Methods and Instruments. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1952. 33 pp., charts. (Handbook 51.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Recommendations on methods of detecting radiation hazards, and on appropriate measuring instruments.

Survey of X-Ray Exposures in Hospital Personnel. By Egilda DeAmicis, Charles K. Spalding, Russell F. Cowing. (*In* Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, July 5, 1952, pp. 924–925. 45 cents.)

History of Lung Diseases of Coal Miners in Great Britain: Part III, 1920–1952. By Andrew Meiklejohn. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, July 1952, pp. 208–220. 12s.6d.)

Part I of this study, covering the period 1800–1875, was published in the Journal for July 1951, and part II, for the period 1875–1920, in the issue for April 1952. Each installment has a bibliography.

Industrial Relations

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 29 pp., charts. (Bull. 1090.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Collective Bargaining: Radio, Television, and Electronics Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 32 pp. (Bull. 1089.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Multi-Plant Collective Bargaining. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, July 1952. 4 pp. (Selected References, 46.) 20 cents.

Grievance Procedures Under the Railway Labor Act. By Jacob J. Kaufman. (*In* Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1952, pp. 66–78. $1.25.)

Description and evaluation of procedures established for the settlement of grievances in the railroad industry, with a brief review of suggestions which have been made for improvement in the procedures.

Union Representation Elections. By John V. Spielmans. (*In* Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 323–331, diagrams. $1.50.)

Using National Labor Relations Board data for the years 1941 to 1950, the author has analyzed union-repre-

sentation elections ordered by the Board, contrasting various aspects on the basis of whether voting was for more than one union (multi-union) or only a single union.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1951, With Information for Certain Other Countries. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1952. 49 pp., chart. (Supplement to Labor Gazette.)

International Labor Affairs

The International Labor Code, 1951: Vol. I, Code; Vol. II, Appendices. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. clv, 1181 pp.; xxxix, 1220 pp. $10. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

A systematic arrangement of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference, 1919–1951, with appendices embodying other standards of social policy framed by or with the cooperation of the International Labor Organization, 1919–1951.

Report of the Director-General [of ILO] to 35th Session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1952. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 121 pp., charts. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of the Director-General [of ILO] to Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization, Rio de Janeiro, April 1952. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 152 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[Reports Prepared for] Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization, Rio de Janeiro, April 1952: I, Application and Supervision of Labor Legislation in Agriculture; II, Social Security Achievements and Future Policy; III, Methods of Remuneration of Salaried Employees. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 56, 108, 85 pp. Reports I and III, 50 cents each; II, 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[Reports Prepared for] Chemical Industries Committee, International Labor Organization, Third Session, Geneva, 1952: I, General Report—Effect Given to the Conclusions of the Previous Session; II, Vocational Training in the Chemical Industries; III, General Problems of Hours of Work in the Chemical Industries, With Particular Reference to a Comparison of Day Work and Shift Work. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 32, 68, 86 pp.; processed. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[Reports Prepared for] Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1952: I, General Report; II, Human Relations in Metal Working Plants; III, Factors Affecting Productivity in the Metal Trades. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 69, 119, 116 pp. Report I, 50 cents; Reports II and III, 75 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Organizations

Democracy in Labor Unions. By Clyde W. Summers. New York, American Civil Liberties Union, 1952. 16 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Identifies three major basic rights of the individual union member as essential to union democracy: to participate in the making of decisions which affect the member; to fair and equal treatment with all others governed by the union; and to a fair trial on all charges brought against him. The author comments on the extent to which these basic rights exist in American unions and makes suggestions looking toward their more general establishment.

Protection of Workers Against Union Discrimination. (*In* Columbia Law Review, New York, March 1952, pp. 399–408. $1.)

French Trade Unions Since Liberation, 1944–1951. By Val R. Lorwin. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1952, pp. 524–539. $1.25.)

Trade Unionism [in Great Britain], Its Origins, Growth, and Role in Modern Society. By Herbert Tracey. London, Labor Party, 1952. 30 pp., bibliography. (Educational Series, No. 1.) 4d.

Annual Report of the Trade Unions Registry, [Federation of Malaya], for the Year 1950. By J. B. Prentis. Kuala Lumpur, 1952. 50 pp., map. 4s. 8d.

Contains financial and membership statistics and a directory of unions.

The Scandinavian Labor Movement. By Walter Galenson. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 69 pp. (Reprint 40; from Comparative Labor Movements, edited by Walter Galenson.) Single copies of reprint available free from the Institute.

Mediation and Arbitration

Meeting of Minds: A Way to Peace Through Mediation. By Elmore Jackson. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. xxii, 200 pp., illus. $3.50.

In this book is summarized the experience in mediation of labor disputes in the United States, Sweden, and Great Britain, with a view to developing some generalizations that might be useful in the settlement of international disputes through the United Nations. Also summarized are UN efforts in the mediation of international disputes. The essential elements of similarity in both types of mediation are then compared.

Compulsory Arbitration in Australia. (*In* Current Affairs Bulletin, Commonwealth Office of Education, Sydney, September 24, 1951, pp. 195–207, bibliography, chart. 6d.)

Condensed yet comprehensive article on Australia's compulsory arbitration system, considering its origin, present structure, problem of compulsion, and influence on trade-unions.

Legal Aspects of Compulsory Arbitration in Great Britain. By Jean Trepp McKelvey. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, May 1952, pp. 332–340, 383. 50 cents.)

This article was also published in the Cornell Law Quarterly, spring issue 1952, pp. 403–418.

Union Attitudes Toward Compulsory Arbitration in Great Britain. By Jean Trepp McKelvey. (*In* Arbitration Journal, New York, Vol. 7, No. 2, 1952, pp. 102–110. $1.50.)

Older Workers and the Aged

Evidences of Potentialities of Older Workers in a Manufacturing Company. By M. W. Smith. (*In* Personnel Psychology, Baltimore, Md., Spring 1952, pp. 11–18. $2.)

Jobs for Older Workers. By Solomon Barkin. (*In* Journal of Gerontology, St. Louis, Mo., July 1952, pp. 426–430. $2.)

Paper presented at the 2d International Gerontological Congress, St. Louis, Mo., September 1951. Two other papers presented at this congress are reproduced in the July issue of the Journal of Gerontology: Adjustment of Older People in Two Florida Communities, by Samuel Granick; The Philadelphia Story in Geriatrics, by Joseph T. Freeman.

Looking Around—[Literature Concerning Older Workers]. By Arthur N. Turner. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, July-August 1952, pp. 135, 137, et seq. $1.50.)

Problems of Aging: Transactions of the 14th Conference, September 7–8, 1951, St. Louis, Mo. Edited by Nathan W. Shock. New York, Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, 1952. 138 pp., bibliographies, charts. $3.

Some of the facts and opinions presented at the conference were summarized in an article on retirement and employment problems of the older worker in the Monthly Labor Review for December 1951 (p. 695).

Selected Bibliography [on] Problems of Aging. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1952. 19 pp.; processed.

Pensions and Retirement

Arbitration—A Facet of Pension Planning and Pension Administration. By Laurence J. Ackerman. (*In* Journal of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters, Philadelphia, June 1952, pp. 244–255. $1.50.)

Negotiated Pension Plans in Connecticut Manufacturing Industries. By Therese Comcowich Newman. Storrs, University of Connecticut, Labor-Management Institute, 1951. 47 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 3.) 25 cents.

Pension Plan Policies and Practices: Recent Experience of 11 Pension Plans. By Michael Puchek. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1952. 62 pp. (Bull. 21.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

Retirement—A Second Career. Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Bureau of Adult Education, [1952]. 69 pp., bibliographies, forms, illus. (Bull. 8, rev.)

An attempt to provide an "organized, systematized body of material for use in guiding the individual in making the transition from the creative, vocational phase of his life to an equally creative avocational phase of living."

Prices; Price and Wage Control

Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Including Historical Tables of Item Indexes, 1939–50. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 37 pp., charts. (Bull. 1055.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Basic Issues in Decontrol—An Economic Forum Discussion. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 62 pp. (Studies in Business Economics, 35.) 50 cents.

Transcribed remarks of 10 participants in a round-table discussion of economic aspects of removal of price and wage controls.

Implications of Rent Control—Experience in the United States. By Leo Grebler. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1952, pp. 462–485. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Report on Rent Control [in New York State]. New York, Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, 1952. 119 pp., maps, charts.

Statistics of population, employment and earnings of labor, housing, rent trends, and other related factors are included.

Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices, [Great Britain]. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Cost of Living Advisory Committee, 1952. 48 pp. (Cmd. 8481.) 1s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Soviet Prices of Producers' Goods. By Naum Jasny. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University, Food Research Institute, 1952. 180 pp. (Misc. Pub. 11C.) $2.

Deals with wholesale prices of producers' goods in Soviet Union, 1926 to 1950.

Unemployment Insurance

Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of December 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. xv, 123 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes a section on State temporary disability insur-

ance laws, and one on significant legislative amendments enacted in 1952 (up to May 21) concerning both unemployment and disability insurance.

New Directions in Unemployment Insurance Financing. By Miriam Civic. (*In* Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, July 1952, pp. 270–273, charts.)

A Study of Arizona's Jobless After Unemployment Insurance Benefits Expired. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1952. 35 pp., map; processed.

Post-Exhaustion Study, [Maine], Benefit Year, 1950–1951. [Augusta], Maine Employment Security Commission, [1952?]. 19 pp.; processed.

The two reports listed immediately above give data on age and sex distribution, employment status when interviewed, and other facts about claimants who had exhausted their unemployment-insurance benefit rights. The Arizona report covers 302 persons and the Maine report, 7,123.

[*Unemployment Insurance*] *Experience Rating in Pennsylvania, 1951–1952.* Harrisburg, State Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Section, 1952. 11 pp., chart; processed. (Statistical Information Bull. 90.)

Women in Industry

Jobs for Women With One or Two Years of College or Technical School Training. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1952. 4 charts, 50 cents a set.

The charts cover selected occupations in artistic and literary, health, business, and scientific and technical fields, respectively.

The Outlook for Women as Physical Therapists. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 51 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203–1, rev.; Medical Services Series.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Maternity Protection of Employed Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 50 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 240.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Deals with legislative and other provisions in the United States, and with legislation in other countries.

Vocational Guidance and Training for Women. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1952, pp. 56–76. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Women's Life and Labor. By F. Zweig. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1952. 190 pp.

Summarizes findings of interviews with 445 women employed in British factories. Subjects discussed include choice of jobs and work preferences, liking for jobs held, supervision, wage differentials and the equal-pay issue, labor turn-over, absenteeism, and trade-unionism.

222775—52——6

Miscellaneous

The Economics of New England—Case Study of an Older Area. By Seymour E. Harris. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1952. 317 pp., maps. $4.75.

Labor aspects of the New England situation are treated in chapters dealing with labor costs and their significance, labor supply, productivity, variations in cost of living, social legislation, unionization, and strikes.

The Negro and the Communist Party. By Wilson Record. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1951. 340 pp. $3.50.

Traces efforts of the Communist Party, as directed from Moscow, to win the allegiance of American Negroes to its cause, from 1919 through 1950. As examples of tactics employed by the Communists, the author examines their efforts to win support of Negroes in various AFL, CIO, and independent unions; the use of Communist-inspired unions, such as the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliates, at certain stages; and the creation, at one time or another, of large-scale Negro organizations, such as the National Negro Congress. Mr. Record shows the resistance of legitimate union organizations, and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, as well as of the Negro people of America, to the blandishments and intrigues of the Communists throughout the period under review.

The Uneasy Triangle. (*In* Economist, London, August 9, 1952, pp. 322–323; August 16, pp. 376–378; August 23, pp. 434–435. 1s. each.)

The three articles in the series discuss the "incompatibility" of a stable price level, full employment, and free collective bargaining, and the extent to which one of the three must give way if public opinion insists on adhering strictly to the other two. The first article deals mainly with prices, the second with wage negotiations, and the third with employment levels.

They Went to College: The College Graduate in America Today. By Ernest Havemann and Patricia Salter West. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1952. 277 pp., charts, illus. $4.

A survey of more than 9,000 graduates of over 1,000 institutions of higher education made by Time magazine and analyzed by Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research. Proves some folk notions on higher education held by the American public and disproves others; analyzes such matters as trends in subjects studied, relationship of income to school grades achieved and of business success to student leadership, and problems of tuition, religious affiliation, and marriage versus career.

Konjunkturläget, Våren 1952. Stockholm, Konjunkturinstitutet, 1952. 199 pp., charts. (Meddelanden, Serie A, 21.)

Part 1 deals with international economic developments; part 2 covers economic trends in Sweden, including data on production and productivity, employment, wages, income, and consumer expenditures, for varying periods down to 1951. Includes a summary in English.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively, to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–13
A–2	A–1
	A–3
	A–4
	A–8
A–3	A–3
	A–4
	A–7
A–4	A–6
A–5	A–9
A–6	None
A–7	A–2
A–8	A–2
A–9	A–14
B–1	B–1
B–2	B–2
C–1	C–1
C–2	None
C–3	C–4
C–4	C–3
C–5	C–2
D–1	D–1
D–2	D–2
D–3	None
D–4	D–4
D–5	D–2
	D–3
D–6	None
D–7a	D–5
D–8	None
E–1	E–2
F–1	H–1
F–2	H–4
F–3	H–6
F–4	H–6
F–5	I–1

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force[1]	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1952								1951				
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.
Total, both sexes													
Civilian labor force	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,818	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208
Unemployment	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	872	1,174	1,240	866	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004	870
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	422	476	288	352	342	418	638	570	374	390	330	280	390
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	130	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	152	136	126	128	102
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	122	106	146	158	196	208	198	172	136	114	126	78	104
Unemployed over 26 weeks	58	70	66	100	126	96	94	108	92	122	90	116	112
Employment	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630
Nonagricultural	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942
Worked 35 hours or more	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	43,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656
Worked 15-34 hours	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488	20,070	5,080
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558
With a job but not at work [4]	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648
Agricultural	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,526	7,688
Worked 35 hours or more	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,658
Worked 15-34 hours	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	194	174	184	120	150	202	194	316	250	332	228	224	238
With a job but not at work [4]	180	160	96	116	162	280	286	376	198	190	80	142	200
Males													
Civilian labor force	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720
Unemployment	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	956
Employment	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764
Nonagricultural	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,268	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,756	37,050	37,604
Worked 35 hours or more	31,362	30,286	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	22,174	31,554
Worked 15-34 hours	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	3,654	12,240	2,726
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	494	562	628	780	778	838	852	828	852	834	780	760	656
With a job but not at work [4]	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,668
Agricultural	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160
Worked 35 hours or more	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128
Worked 15-34 hours	870	778	596	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	690	724
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	152	134	140	76	124	148	154	232	158	216	142	154	132
With a job but not at work [4]	132	134	90	74	136	262	234	318	174	158	70	126	176
Females													
Civilian labor force	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488
Unemployment	600	698	680	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	726	764	622
Employment	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866
Nonagricultural	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,452	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338
Worked 35 hours or more	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102
Worked 15-34 hours	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,834	7,830	2,354
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058	902
With a job but not at work [4]	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	518	532	602	1,086	1,980
Agricultural	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528
Worked 35 hours or more	374	540	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282	380	980	914	530
Worked 15-34 hours	690	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	766	716	746	868
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	42	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	92	116	86	70	106
With a job but not at work [4]	48	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	10	16	24

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

[3] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Total employees	46,916	46,037	46,348	46,329	46,299	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,852	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,401	44,124
Mining	888	797	828	893	896	904	902	909	916	917	917	917	922	910	904
Metal	103.0	76.8	80.1	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	104.9	101.0
Iron		9.7	11.2	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	37.6	35.5
Copper		28.5	29.6	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.8	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc		20.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	19.8	20.0	20.8	19.7
Anthracite		60.8	65.1	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	69.1	75.1
Bituminous coal	318.0	278.7	305.3	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	369.6	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		274.5	271.3	266.3	267.4	266.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107.0	105.7	105.8	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	109.3	109.5	109.8	105.1	97.4
Contract construction	2,778	2,722	2,663	2,522	2,416	2,296	2,308	2,316	2,518	2,633	2,761	2,788	2,809	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction		551	539	500	454	398	395	390	453	495	544	554	568	486	447
Highway and street		242.4	236.3	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	200.4	183.0
Other nonbuilding construction		308.5	302.4	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	288.1	309.6	313.1	320.5	285.1	264.1
Building construction		2,171	2,124	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,084	1,871
General contractors		893	876	823	794	768	775	775	847	887	944	945	963	880	797
Special-trade contractors		1,278	1,248	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,204	1,074
Plumbing and heating		307.0	299.4	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	296.9	307.9	313.6	314.0	308.4	305.7	298.5	270.6
Painting and decorating		184.2	176.6	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	146.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	188.8	189.9	165.5	132.5
Electrical work		166.7	162.0	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	156.9	155.3	153.4	154.0	147.5	128.6
Other special-trade contractors		620.1	609.7	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	620.7	618.6	628.4	591.9	541.7
Manufacturing	15,891	15,196	15,463	15,654	15,795	15,869	15,859	15,776	15,913	15,890	15,965	16,039	16,008	15,931	14,884
Durable goods [2]	8,789	8,334	8,675	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,913	8,878	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods [2]	7,102	6,862	6,788	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories	84.0	79.4	79.7	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	62.2	60.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	50.8	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products	1,686	1,615	1,529	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,555	1,542
Meat products		295.5	294.9	292.4	295.4	301.5	309.3	310.7	314.5	309.8	298.7	297.2	295.1	300.1	295.6
Dairy products		157.5	154.7	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.9	133.5	136.6	139.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	145.5	144.5
Canning and preserving		241.5	177.5	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	263.4	356.6	332.8	206.4	202.9
Grain-mill products		135.1	133.4	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.3	131.7	132.1	128.9	123.9
Bakery products		294.4	289.2	280.7	286.7	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	289.8	288.3	287.6	285.9
Sugar		28.9	28.6	27.8	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	51.7	46.1	30.3	29.7	34.0	34.5
Confectionery and related products		87.2	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	104.5	106.3	101.7	95.2	97.2	99.5
Beverages		238.5	226.8	217.3	203.8	207.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	232.0	218.8	216.3
Miscellaneous food products		136.8	135.6	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	136.2	136.5	138.5
Tobacco manufactures	97	85	85	85	84	86	88	90	92	93	96	96	91	88	88
Cigarettes		27.2	27.1	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.1	25.9
Cigars		42.0	42.2	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	41.0	41.3
Tobacco and snuff		11.3	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying		4.6	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	16.8	13.3	8.9	8.8
Textile-mill products	1,224	1,177	1,179	1,178	1,189	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills		155.6	157.1	155.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	167.1	162.0
Broad-woven fabric mills		538.6	536.5	533.8	538.1	548.9	556.2	569.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	582.8	592.7	600.4	616.1
Knitting mills		228.0	231.2	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	230.9	238.8	242.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles		84.2	85.0	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	84.7	83.3	83.2	88.1	89.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering		47.3	44.8	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	55.0	60.6
Other textile-mill products		123.7	124.5	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	127.0	126.4	127.0	126.0	132.4	125.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,176	1,101	1,090	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats		131.6	133.3	126.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	141.2	151.5	152.8	147.7	148.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		257.9	259.4	256.8	257.6	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	257.0	256.2	264.2	263.2
Women's outerwear		301.9	285.9	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	305.5	320.2	329.8	317.7	320.3
Women's, children's undergarments		99.4	101.2	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	97.5	100.9	105.4
Millinery		19.1	16.2	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	21.2	22.0
Children's outerwear		67.9	68.2	64.8	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.3	65.2	66.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		87.7	89.0	85.1	85.0	88.2	89.5	90.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	97.1	89.6
Other fabricated textile products		135.3	137.0	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	145.6	143.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	761	756	760	700	742	735	733	718	761	783	803	808	818	805	792
Logging camps and contractors		63.4	61.6	42.4	62.1	62.3	61.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	76.8	73.3	67.9
Sawmills and planing mills		450.4	454.6	420.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	460.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	469.4	461.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		111.9	110.6	103.1	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	118.8	124.3
Wooden containers		72.4	74.6	75.1	75.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	78.0	80.3	77.7
Miscellaneous wood products		58.0	59.0	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.9	62.7	60.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	342	332	337	336	342	346	345	345	344	342	337	334	333	349	337
Household furniture		229.9	230.9	231.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	225.0	223.9	240.8	235.8
Other furniture and fixtures		102.3	106.2	104.6	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.8	107.3	108.5	108.8	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products	480	472	480	475	477	479	482	482	484	486	488	490	494	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		237.2	243.2	241.0	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	246.3	247.7	248.1	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		126.9	128.5	126.1	126.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	130.5	131.4	131.1	132.5	134.9	128.5
Other paper and allied products		108.0	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	113.0	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	764	765	768	763	763	763	765	768	775	773	769	764	759	763	743
Newspapers		303.2	304.1	302.9	302.6	301.8	303.5	303.2	304.4	302.5	300.7	299.6	298.5	299.2	293.3
Periodicals		53.8	53.8	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.4	54.5	53.8	53.5	53.5	52.1
Books		51.8	52.4	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	51.2	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.8	46.7
Commercial printing		203.0	204.7	203.5	203.4	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	202.2	205.6	200.8
Lithographing		39.4	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.9	41.2	40.7
Other printing and publishing		113.4	113.2	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.9	113.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	744	742	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	762	763	764	753	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals		84.5	84.1	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	82.3	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals		230.3	225.0	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	229.5	230.9	233.0	231.3	234.5	233.3	227.2	200.1
Drugs and medicines		111.5	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.3	106.2	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers		75.4	75.0	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.9	75.6	71.4
Fertilizers		29.6	31.5	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	32.7	32.7	30.6	34.8	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		44.3	45.0	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	63.3	64.5	59.8	49.9	55.1	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products		166.4	167.4	167.0	168.7	168.6	168.0	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.6	169.4	168.2	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal	281	271	268	244	271	267	267	266	269	269	269	267	267	263	245
Petroleum refining		228.3	223.1	192.3	220.0	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.3	217.0	215.4	213.9	214.0	210.6	194.8
Coke and byproducts		12.6	14.7	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	21.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products		30.4	30.3	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.4	29.5
Rubber products	261	255	270	268	268	270	269	272	273	273	269	272	272	272	252
Tires and inner tubes		118.7	120.8	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.0	117.7	116.5	115.5	110.9
Rubber footwear		24.1	29.3	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.8	25.6
Other rubber products		112.1	119.7	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.8	122.9	123.6	124.5	125.7	114.9
Leather and leather products	389	379	380	369	376	383	382	368	362	356	359	365	382	381	394
Leather		45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	42.2	44.8	46.7	50.5
Footwear (except rubber)		241.9	245.1	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	220.7	224.0	230.4	244.0	240.6	252.3
Other leather products		91.6	89.6	88.8	90.8	93.6	93.2	89.1	90.5	92.3	92.5	92.7	92.8	93.3	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	541	523	536	532	533	530	528	533	545	552	559	561	564	556	512
Glass and glass products		140.1	142.1	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	143.2	146.7	147.9	148.5	145.7	133.5
Cement, hydraulic		41.1	41.2	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.6	44.0	43.0	42.1
Structural clay products		89.2	91.9	89.3	89.3	86.9	87.3	88.8	92.0	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.4	91.3	82.4
Pottery and related products		50.4	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	56.2	56.8	57.2	57.7	58.6	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		100.6	101.4	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	102.1	103.1	103.0	103.8	101.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products		101.7	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	116.2	116.1	115.6	103.5
Primary metal industries	1,244	922	951	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,351	1,352	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		271.5	278.0	644.6	646.5	656.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	643.6	655.6	659.0	659.8	650.5	614.1
Iron and steel foundries		251.5	265.6	270.6	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.9	281.9	280.4	280.6	280.7	279.9	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		57.1	57.3	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	55.9	56.8	56.3	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		95.5	98.9	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	98.6	98.5	96.3	97.8	100.3	98.9
Nonferrous foundries		112.0	112.7	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.4	109.6	93.0
Other primary metal industries		134.6	138.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	149.8	148.3	147.7	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	944	922	970	981	990	989	989	986	988	984	988	989	996	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware		48.4	48.8	46.8	46.7	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	51.0	50.9	49.0	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		132.6	145.5	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.9	150.5	152.7	154.3	158.0	159.7	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		142.1	144.8	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	149.2	151.0	154.8	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products		226.7	235.3	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	232.3	233.0	229.8	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		161.3	172.9	172.1	173.4	172.8	171.0	170.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	168.4	169.0	179.7	169.8
Other fabricated metal products		210.8	222.7	230.8	233.1	235.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.2	233.6	234.0	233.8	206.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,565	1,580	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,585	1,573	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines		100.4	103.2	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	92.5	94.6	91.3	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors		165.6	189.9	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	170.0	169.7	187.3	172.4
Construction and mining machinery		128.3	131.0	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.2	124.8	124.1	122.1	120.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery		305.7	311.3	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.0	307.9	303.5	294.3	293.1	288.1	289.8	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		188.9	191.0	190.8	192.9	194.3	191.8	193.1	194.8	196.6	196.7	196.4	197.3	195.6	167.6
General industrial machinery		233.8	237.5	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	235.3	233.0	229.7	188.5
Office and store machines and devices		104.3	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	108.0	107.2	106.3	105.3	104.5	90.9
Service-industry and household machines		161.6	164.9	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.8	167.4	164.7	159.4	161.0	162.0	162.7	171.2	176.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		191.4	203.7	203.4	204.6	206.5	207.2	208.0	209.6	208.8	207.4	204.4	202.4	201.2	162.7

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	950	927	952	955	960	967	970	965	965	955	944	942	927	937	936
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		357.9	373.8	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	370.8	369.1	376.3	374.1	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles		76.3	81.4	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.0	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.2	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment		359.0	361.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	357.3	346.0	334.2	323.2	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		133.3	134.8	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	148.7	148.6	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment	1,558	1,517	1,668	1,648	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,514	1,497	1,511	1,273
Automobiles		668.7	818.0	812.9	809.8	788.6	778.9	775.0	786.0	794.5	807.1	816.7	812.4	806.3	539.4
Aircraft and parts		622.9	610.8	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	566.4	556.0	539.0	496.2	493.4	486.3	476.3	375.4
Aircraft		417.5	407.9	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	330.8	330.6	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts		124.2	123.5	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	99.8	95.4	89.6	84.5
Aircraft propellers and parts		14.0	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment		67.2	65.5	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	51.3	49.8	47.7	28.7
Ship and boat building and repairing		150.5	152.1	150.1	144.8	142.8	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	118.9	117.2	114.4	113.7	84.4
Ship building and repairing [4]		129.2	131.5	130.7	126.8	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	106.2	104.3	101.2	99.7	71.4
Boat building and repairing		21.3	20.6	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment		63.8	76.3	75.5	71.9	76.0	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment		11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products	325	322	321	320	323	321	319	316	315	313	310	307	302	299	250
Ophthalmic goods		26.9	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus		66.8	65.7	64.9	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.3	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks		36.0	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.2	33.9	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments		192.2	192.3	191.6	193.9	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	186.9	185.6	183.2	178.3	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	475	454	460	458	461	463	461	453	463	469	471	467	465	480	439
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		42.7	44.0	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods		76.1	75.8	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.2	73.2	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		50.8	50.2	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	51.9	53.4	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		284.6	289.8	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.9	297.8	294.9	290.3	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,201	4,129	4,197	4,131	4,096	4,118	4,111	4,103	4,161	4,168	4,166	4,178	4,190	4,144	4,010
Transportation	2,903	2,830	2,875	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,929	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads		1,351	1,395	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,457	1,468	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads		1,182	1,224	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,297	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines		136	136	137	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	141	142	143	148
Trucking and warehousing		647	650	648	648	641	641	637	651	649	641	631	621	628	584
Other transportation and services		696	694	690	686	680	679	680	690	694	693	696	698	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier)		91.8	90.4	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	83.7	83.7	80.9	74.4
Communication	729	729	720	(†)	(†)	712	708	701	702	701	697	696	700	688	663
Telephone		682.0	673.5	668.6	648.0	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	647.8	651.3	638.9	614.8
Telegraph		46.2	45.2	(†)	(†)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.4	47.7	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities	569	570	562	553	553	551	550	550	551	552	554	557	561	551	546
Gas and electric utilities		544.0	536.6	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	531.7	534.7	526.0	520.6
Electric light and power utilities		241.4	238.0	234.9	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	235.2	236.2	237.1	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities		123.2	121.4	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	118.8	120.3	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities		179.4	177.2	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	176.7	177.3	174.0	171.6
Local utilities		25.8	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.1	25.2
Trade	9,782	9,785	9,835	9,773	9,845	9,668	9,643	9,720	10,680	10,109	9,893	9,781	9,641	9,804	9,394
Wholesale trade	2,627	2,622	2,617	2,601	2,605	2,623	2,624	2,622	2,657	2,657	2,622	2,594	2,596	2,602	2,544
Retail trade	7,125	7,163	7,218	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,098	8,003	7,452	7,271	7,187	7,045	7,203	6,980
General merchandise stores	1,396	1,416	1,458	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,550	1,487	1,399	1,535	1,493
Food and liquor stores	1,288	1,294	1,293	1,293	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,260	1,272	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers	750	754	752	742	737	738	743	749	768	759	748	754	757	749	728
Apparel and accessories stores	508	517	552	554	589	529	515	531	651	580	561	544	500	550	536
Other retail trade	3,183	3,182	3,163	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,128	3,129	3,097	3,014

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Finance	1,991	1,992	1,977	1,958	1,959	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,913	1,907	1,898	1,899	1,914	1,883	1,813
Banks and trust companies		502	491	481	481	479	477	472	472	470	467	466	471	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges		64.9	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	64.3	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents		721	712	706	705	702	692	685	690	689	682	684	690	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate		704	710	707	701	692	686	688	686	684	685	685	689	686	680
Service	4,848	4,858	4,840	4,796	4,748	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,839	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places		512	477	450	438	430	428	424	426	430	437	473	507	455	456
Laundries		370.1	368.1	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	356.6	360.0	362.1	364.5	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants		161.6	165.7	163.8	161.0	154.1	152.4	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	157.4	153.3	154.5	147.5
Motion pictures		244	248	249	248	242	242	242	241	242	244	247	245	245	241
Government	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,401	6,390	5,910
Federal [2]	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,330	2,277	1,910
State and local [3]	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,113	4,000

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

[6] Excludes as nominal employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal	.....	63.3	66.9	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	89.4
Iron	.....	5.5	7.0	34.5	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.0	33.8	31.9
Copper	.....	24.5	25.7	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.0	25.1	24.8
Lead and zinc	.....	17.6	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.3	18.1	17.2
Anthracite	.....	57.2	61.2	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	63.0	70.6
Bituminous coal	.....	253.9	281.5	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	341.9	345.2	353.7	351.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	.....	135.9	133.8	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	129.4	132.9	127.3	123.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	.....	91.5	91.9	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.5	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing	12,798	12,110	12,383	12,588	12,733	12,815	12,820	12,766	12,911	13,004	12,997	13,087	13,089	13,034	12,384
Durable goods [2]	7,049	6,601	6,939	7,262	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,264	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,261	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods [2]	5,749	5,509	5,444	5,326	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,690	5,701	5,808	5,808	5,700	5,642
Ordnance and accessories	65.0	60.4	60.7	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	41.3	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products	1,289	1,216	1,135	1,074	1,057	1,057	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,307	1,170	1,168
Meat products	.....	234.1	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	246.3	236.3	234.5	233.1	237.6	238.9
Dairy products	.....	114.8	112.9	106.9	100.4	95.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	98.5	102.8	108.1	114.2	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving	.....	213.9	151.7	121.7	114.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	329.5	304.5	180.5	176.9
Grain-mill products	.....	100.8	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	98.5	99.2	96.4	94.2
Bakery products	.....	194.9	190.3	183.3	186.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	193.0	192.3	191.0	191.5
Sugar	.....	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	36.7	45.6	40.2	25.3	24.7	28.8	29.9
Confectionery and related products	.....	71.0	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	84.7	78.2	80.4	83.1
Beverages	.....	162.1	152.6	145.6	136.3	137.9	134.4	136.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	155.5	160.5	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products	.....	100.9	100.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures	90	78	78	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	89	84	81	81
Cigarettes	.....	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.3
Cigars	.....	39.8	39.9	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff	.....	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	14.8	15.9	12.2	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products	1,130	1,084	1,085	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,136	1,152	1,136	1,206
Yarn and thread mills	.....	145.0	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	150.5	153.2	154.0	150.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	509.0	506.5	503.4	507.4	518.2	526.7	540.0	547.5	544.2	546.2	551.4	561.2	538.7	558.6
Knitting mills	.....	208.6	212.3	209.0	209.6	210.0	210.0	209.0	210.7	209.1	208.5	205.3	211.5	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	74.0	74.8	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	76.5	74.9	73.4	73.4	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	39.7	37.2	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products	.....	107.4	107.9	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	110.5	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,057	984	971	959	996	1,051	1,052	1,029	1,033	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,047	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	118.5	119.6	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	239.1	240.4	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	232.7	237.5	238.8	238.0	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear	.....	268.7	251.6	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	284.4	294.5	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	89.1	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	87.6	87.0	90.6	95.2
Millinery	.....	16.7	14.0	15.8	18.7	23.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	19.1	19.0	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear	.....	61.8	61.9	58.8	58.9	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.2	58.1	57.1	59.7	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	.....	76.6	77.8	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	90.9	89.5	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products	.....	113.2	115.1	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	120.7	119.7	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	696	691	694	635	678	670	668	654	696	719	740	745	754	741	720
Logging camps and contractors	.....	59.1	57.1	38.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	74.2	72.5	72.9	69.2	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	418.0	420.9	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	442.7	449.0	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	95.6	94.8	87.6	91.7	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers	.....	66.3	69.0	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.1	71.2	72.3	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	51.6	52.4	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.7	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures	294	284	288	287	292	296	296	296	296	294	289	285	285	301	311
Household furniture	.....	201.4	201.8	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	208.0	207.7	206.4	201.2	196.0	195.2	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures	.....	82.9	86.4	84.5	86.6	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	89.4	88.8	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	402	394	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	413	416	419	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		201.6	208.4	206.3	205.8	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	214.6	212.2	203.1
Paperboard containers and boxes		105.6	106.9	104.4	105.0	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.1	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products		86.7	87.4	86.9	86.9	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.8	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	508	508	512	507	507	508	507	510	520	519	517	515	509	512	503
Newspapers		153.4	154.5	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	152.5	150.5	151.6	148.6
Periodicals		33.9	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	35.0	34.7
Books		35.7	36.8	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.4	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing		165.8	167.3	166.5	166.4	166.9	166.4	169.7	170.5	169.6	168.9	167.4	165.8	168.6	166.6
Lithographing		30.2	30.3	3.05	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	31.8	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing		89.0	89.0	86.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.6	89.1	85.8
Chemicals and allied products	514	513	513	517	520	538	538	536	538	542	544	543	531	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.6	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.4	61.1	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals		166.7	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	173.8	169.9	151.8
Drugs and medicines		70.8	71.3	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	70.0	70.2	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers		48.4	48.0	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.7	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers		22.4	24.2	30.1	35.0	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	25.8	23.8	28.0	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats		31.6	32.0	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	47.6	37.9	43.2	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products		112.3	113.5	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.8	110.3
Products of petroleum and coal	202	193	193	168	197	194	193	193	196	197	197	197	198	195	185
Petroleum refining		156.9	156.8	125.8	155.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	153.6	154.0	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts		10.0	11.6	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.4	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products		24.2	24.2	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.6	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.3	23.9
Rubber products	207	200	215	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	215	218	218	219	203
Tires and inner tubes		92.8	95.2	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	94.8	89.8	92.4	91.5	90.8	87.8
Rubber footwear		18.6	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.3	20.6
Other rubber products		89.0	95.7	95.0	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.9	94.3
Leather and leather products	350	339	339	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	320	327	343	342	355
Leather		40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.6	40.0	42.1	45.9
Footwear (except rubber)		218.2	220.8	212.8	216.9	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	197.7	201.4	208.0	221.3	218.0	229.4
Other leather products		80.0	78.1	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	458	441	453	449	452	449	447	452	465	472	479	482	484	478	441
Glass and glass products		121.6	123.5	122.8	122.5	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	129.6	130.1	128.2	117.3
Cement, hydraulic		34.6	34.8	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products		79.8	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	85.0	83.0	74.8
Pottery and related products		44.6	47.3	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.9	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		83.3	84.2	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	87.0	86.9	87.8	85.6	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products		76.7	80.7	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.6	81.8
Primary metal industries	1,051	731	756	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,162	1,165	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		186.8	190.3	556.9	558.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	557.7	569.7	572.7	574.7	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries		220.1	233.7	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.7	249.4	249.6	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		47.4	47.8	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.7	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		76.6	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	82.2	80.7
Nonferrous foundries		92.4	93.4	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	90.8	90.5	91.9	78.8
Other primary metal industries		107.6	111.3	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	123.7	122.9	122.7	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	762	740	788	798	806	807	807	804	806	805	809	810	817	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware		42.5	42.9	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	44.9	44.8	42.9	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		107.5	119.3	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	134.3	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		112.7	115.9	113.3	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	121.8	126.0	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products		173.4	182.1	188.2	188.6	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	180.0	180.8	178.8	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		132.4	144.7	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	141.5	142.1	153.0	146.9
Other fabricated metal products		171.6	182.9	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.7	195.2	194.5	194.8	195.2	195.6	173.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,183	1,198	1,239	1,269	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines		73.7	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.0	70.2	69.4	70.9	68.6	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		123.3	147.4	149.2	150.6	145.5	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	129.0	127.4	145.9	132.5
Construction and mining machinery		95.7	98.4	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	91.8	90.8	73.0
Metalworking machinery		242.1	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	240.7	231.9	230.9	224.5	228.7	189.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		140.2	142.5	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.9	150.0	148.6	126.6
General industrial machinery		163.6	168.2	169.2	172.1	173.4	173.6	173.4	173.1	172.5	171.3	169.4	168.0	166.5	134.3
Office and store machines and devices		85.3	88.5	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.8	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	88.3	87.9	75.6
Service-industry and household machines		122.5	126.5	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	124.1	123.0	134.7	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		151.7	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	166.6	165.7	163.5	162.7	161.6	130.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952								1951					Annual average	
	August	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	704	681	705	708	714	722	727	725	726	718	707	707	696	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		250.9	265.7	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	266.2	265.0	272.8	271.6	267.1	229.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles		60.7	65.3	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.5	66.1	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment		263.4	266.3	266.5	268.7	273.3	273.4	271.1	272.0	268.4	257.5	247.3	238.5	256.1	237.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		106.3	107.6	108.7	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	119.7	119.4	120.5	113.3
Transportation equipment	1,211	1,171	1,322	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,208	1,211	1,198	1,221	1,044
Automobiles		525.0	671.1	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	678.6	675.1	718.4	713.5
Aircraft and parts		451.8	445.8	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	362.1	360.3	357.1	336.6	201.8
Aircraft		304.4	299.4	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	243.7	228.6	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts		86.0	86.0	84.5	84.1	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	69.5	66.6	63.0	39.1
Aircraft propellers and parts		9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.5	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		51.5	50.4	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	40.9	39.4	37.5	21.5
Ship and boat building and repairing		133.4	134.7	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	101.9	99.3	98.9	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing		114.1	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.3	92.5	90.6	87.6	86.5	60.2
Boat building and repairing		19.3	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.4	11.2
Railroad equipment		51.0	61.2	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.2	60.0	57.4	56.7	47.9
Other transportation equipment		9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.9	9.7
Instruments and related products	235	233	234	233	236	234	233	232	232	230	228	226	224	223	186
Ophthalmic goods		21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.5	20.6
Photographic apparatus		46.5	46.2	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.7	44.9	43.4	37.3
Watches and clocks		30.4	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	28.9	28.6	29.0	25.5
Professional and scientific instruments		134.0	134.8	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	130.2	128.0	127.7	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	390	371	379	376	380	382	381	374	381	388	390	388	388	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		34.2	35.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	42.0	44.5
Toys and sporting goods		65.5	65.8	62.2	60.1	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	62.6	64.1	64.1	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		41.5	41.9	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.1	44.3	47.8	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		230.0	236.5	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	240.6	247.8	227.2

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1947–49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1948: Average	102.8	105.1	1951: December	104.4	132.9
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	1952: January	103.2	130.4
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1950: Average	99.2	111.2	February	103.6	131.0
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1951: Average	105.4	129.2	March	103.6	131.9
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				April	102.9	128.1
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1951: August	105.7	128.4	May	101.8	128.1
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	September	105.8	130.9	June	100.1	126.8
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	October	105.1	129.7	July	97.9	121.7
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	November	104.3	129.8	August	103.5	

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: August	2,321.3	2,309.3	1,267.7	495.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	720.7	8.2	3.9
December	2,921.6	2,909.2	1,293.0	898.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January	2,524.3	2,512.1	1,296.9	502.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February	2,537.5	2,525.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	4.0
May	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	4.0
July	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,356.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
August	2,621.5	2,608.9	1,358.2	515.8	734.9	8.7	3.9
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,569
1951: Average	749,563	744,550	361,825	147,408	235,327	3,320	1,683
1951: August	769,173	764,167	385,852	130,860	247,455	3,257	1,749
September	707,508	702,576	347,046	134,916	220,614	3,213	1,719
October	857,429	851,725	402,013	169,963	279,749	3,445	2,259
November	891,129	885,714	423,827	187,003	274,884	3,589	1,826
December	856,123	850,904	381,184	225,820	243,900	3,529	1,690
1952: January	846,065	840,578	413,322	158,767	268,489	3,661	1,826
February	801,375	796,100	391,062	158,481	246,557	3,548	1,729
March	807,727	802,514	391,111	162,569	248,834	3,604	1,609
April	826,843	821,276	405,977	159,495	255,804	3,721	1,846
May	826,104	820,611	410,699	152,038	257,874	3,725	1,768
June	827,347	821,860	403,234	169,558	249,068	3,687	1,800
July	880,500	874,892	442,232	160,644	272,016	3,819	1,879
August							
Employment—Continental United States							
1950: Average	1,920.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average	2,295.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: August	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,156.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.9
October	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,344.6	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
December	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	894.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	500.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
March	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	3.9
May	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	3.9
July	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
August	2,437.1	2,424.6	1,233.7	513.6	677.3	8.7	3.8
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1950: Average	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1951: Average	706,838	701,880	334,015	146,819	221,046	3,320	1,638
1951: August	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	31,414	3,257	1,705
September	665,042	660,153	320,781	134,356	205,016	3,213	1,676
October	818,307	812,658	379,746	169,257	263,655	3,445	2,204
November	840,879	835,515	391,089	186,221	258,205	3,589	1,775
December	808,960	803,786	352,230	224,878	226,678	3,529	1,645
1952: January	797,797	792,357	382,580	158,110	251,667	3,661	1,779
February	755,244	750,014	361,775	157,824	230,415	3,548	1,684
March	759,261	754,089	360,239	161,893	231,957	3,604	1,568
April	778,491	772,968	374,879	158,832	239,257	3,721	1,802
May	776,713	771,264	379,369	151,401	240,494	3,725	1,724
June	778,081	772,638	372,308	168,852	231,478	3,687	1,756
July	826,794	821,141	408,161	159,983	252,997	3,819	1,834
August							

[1] See footnote 2, table A–6. [2] See footnote 3, table A–6. [3] Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A–2.

TABLE A–6: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive[2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies[3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Employment								
1950: Average	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1951: August	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	155.9	8.1	.7
September	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
December	279.2	20.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7
1952: January	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7
February	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
March	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7
April	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7
May	273.0	20.5	252.5	243.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7
June	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.7
July	275.5	20.1	255.4	246.0	89.7	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7
August	274.8	20.1	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8
	Payrolls								
1950: Average	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1951: Average	98,369	5,629	92,740	89,106	31,018	3,201	54,887	3,320	314
1951: August	102,943	4,591	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	56,434	3,257	329
September	89,868	5,435	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,860	49,787	3,213	315
October	119,319	6,264	113,055	109,252	37,085	4,096	68,071	3,445	358
November	111,480	6,491	104,989	101,045	37,729	3,649	59,667	3,589	355
December	101,184	6,241	94,943	91,102	31,920	4,533	54,649	3,529	312
1952: January	109,745	6,635	103,110	99,111	34,683	3,450	60,978	3,661	338
February	101,213	6,266	94,947	91,084	32,354	3,364	55,366	3,546	317
March	102,657	6,270	96,387	92,481	33,486	3,447	55,548	3,604	302
April	106,456	6,324	100,132	96,071	34,259	3,462	58,350	3,721	340
May	106,487	6,444	100,043	95,983	34,457	3,425	58,101	3,725	335
June	103,614	6,287	97,327	93,311	33,335	3,375	56,601	3,687	329
July	111,010	5,184	105,826	101,663	36,580	3,524	61,559	3,819	344
August									

[1] Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by governmental personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

[3] Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952							1951						1950
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	July
Continental United States	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,192.3	1,284.1	1,384.1	1,101.6	939.9	853.0	889.8	939.2	1,001.6	1,388.4
New England	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	155.3
Maine	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	10.1
New Hampshire	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	10.8
Vermont	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.1
Massachusetts	63.8	67.5	73.2	75.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	54.1	56.2	85.3
Rhode Island	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	20.1
Connecticut	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	25.9
Middle Atlantic	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	478.4
New York	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	311.0
New Jersey	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	60.7
Pennsylvania	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	106.7
East North Central	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	269.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	218.4
Ohio	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	57.5
Indiana	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	13.1
Illinois	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	76.8	117.5
Michigan	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	22.0
Wisconsin	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	30.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	8.3
West North Central	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	49.0
Minnesota	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	10.8
Iowa	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.8
Missouri	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	25.5
North Dakota	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4
South Dakota	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4
Nebraska	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	1.9
Kansas	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	5.2
South Atlantic	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	157.8
Delaware	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.8
Maryland	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	22.1
District of Columbia	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	4.0
Virginia	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	22.1
West Virginia	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	21.8
North Carolina	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	30.8
South Carolina	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	15.8
Georgia	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	18.9
Florida	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	12.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	20.5
East South Central	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	78.8
Kentucky	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	19.4
Tennessee	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	27.3
Alabama	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	22.1
Mississippi	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	10.0
West South Central	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	62.8
Arkansas	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	9.4
Louisiana	13.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	21.3
Oklahoma	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.7	6.8	11.4
Texas	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	20.7
Mountain	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	18.6
Montana	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.9
Idaho	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.0	1.7
Wyoming	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.7
Colorado	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	4.2
New Mexico	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	2.0
Arizona	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.6
Utah	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	3.1
Nevada	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	.6	.7	1.4
Pacific	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	169.4
Washington	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	15.6
Oregon	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.2	6.4	5.9	9.6
California	87.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	144.2

[1] Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	[3]4.7					
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.8
Quit:												
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	[3]2.2					
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [2]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	[3].3					
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	[3]1.9					
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	[3].3					
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	[3]4.4					
1951	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes poportionately fewer small plants, certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	5.4	4.3	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	4.3	4.9
Nondurable goods [2]	3.7	3.4	2.3	2.0	.3	.2	.8	1.0	.3	.2	4.4	5.0
Ordnance and accessories	(3)	2.9	(3)	1.6	(3)	.5	(3)	.3	(3)	.5	(3)	6.1
Food and kindred products	4.1	4.3	2.4	2.6	.4	.4	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	4.7	8.2
Meat products	4.1	5.0	1.6	2.0	.4	.5	1.8	2.2	.3	.3	4.5	6.7
Grain-mill products	5.9	4.8	4.3	3.6	.9	.3	.3	.7	.4	.2	7.4	8.8
Bakery products	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.2	.3	.5	.6	.4	.2	.2	4.9	8.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.5	3.1	1.7	1.7	.6	.5	.7	.7	.5	.2	3.9	10.9
Tobacco manufactures	3.4	2.4	2.3	1.6	.3	.2	.2	.3	.6	.3	9.1	3.9
Cigarettes	4.1	2.1	1.9	.9	.4	.3	.4	.4	1.4	.5	17.1	3.1
Cigars	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	(3)	.1	5.4	4.6
Tobacco and snuff	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	.4	.4	2.2	3.3
Textile-mill products	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.7	.2	.2	1.0	1.3	.3	.3	4.4	4.1
Yarn and thread mills	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.5	.2	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.1	5.5	5.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.9	.3	.2	1.1	1.0	.4	.3	4.8	4.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.8	3.4	2.4	2.0	.2	.2	.9	.9	.3	.3	4.5	3.8
Woolen and worsted	5.8	3.1	2.0	1.2	.7	.3	2.5	1.4	.6	.2	8.2	8.2
Knitting mills	3.2	4.0	2.3	1.9	.2	.2	.6	1.8	.1	.1	4.3	3.7
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.9	.1	.1	.3	.9	.2	.1	3.2	2.6
Seamless hosiery	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	.1	.1	.4	.9	.1	.1	4.5	3.9
Knit underwear	4.0	6.2	2.7	2.0	.3	.2	1.0	4.0	(3)	(3)	5.5	4.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.2	5.2	1.2	.8	.2	.2	1.3	3.8	.5	.4	2.7	2.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.2	.4	.3	.7	1.0	.4	.4	2.8	2.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.5	4.6	3.8	2.8	.2	.2	.3	1.5	.2	.1	6.3	4.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.7	3.4	2.7	1.5	.1	.1	.4	1.5	.5	.3	4.3	4.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.0	4.9	4.4	3.3	.1	.2	.4	1.3	.1	.1	7.2	5.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.1	.4	.3	.9	.5	.2	.2	6.8	8.2
Logging camps and contractors	7.7	7.5	6.3	6.8	.2	.2	.8	.3	.4	.2	7.4	12.9
Sawmills and planing mills	4.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	.3	.3	.6	.6	.1	.2	6.9	7.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.6	.4	.3	.8	.3	.4	.2	5.4	4.9
Furniture and fixtures	5.0	4.7	3.4	3.1	.6	.5	.7	.9	.3	.2	6.2	5.0
Household furniture	5.2	5.0	3.5	3.3	.7	.5	.7	1.0	.3	.2	7.4	5.3
Other furniture and fixtures	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.6	.3	.5	.6	.6	.3	.1	3.4	4.3
Paper and allied products	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	.3	.3	1.0	.6	.3	.3	3.7	4.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	2.4	3.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.1	.5	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	5.3	6.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.4	.3	.1	3.0	3.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.4	.2	.3	.7	.4	.2	.3	2.5	4.0
Industrial organic chemicals	2.1	1.6	.9	.8	.2	.1	.7	.6	.3	.1	3.4	3.7
Synthetic fibers	2.2	1.3	.6	.6	.1	(3)	1.0	.6	.5	.1	7.0	5.1
Drugs and medicines	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	.1	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	1.4	2.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.6	.1	.1	3.0	4.0
Products of petroleum and coal	1.1	1.1	.7	.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.8	3.0
Petroleum refining	.5	.7	.3	.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	.1	.2	.2	1.2	2.4
Rubber products	3.3	3.1	1.6	1.9	.2	.2	1.1	.7	.4	.3	2.7	3.5
Tires and inner tubes	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	.2	.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	1.7	2.9
Rubber footwear	4.8	3.2	1.6	1.8	.1	.2	2.3	.3	.8	.9	2.7	3.7
Other rubber products	4.1	4.3	1.9	2.5	.3	.3	1.6	1.3	.3	.2	3.7	4.1
Leather and leather products	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.6	.3	.2	.5	.6	.3	.2	5.5	6.2
Leather	3.8	2.9	1.8	1.7	.5	.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.1	4.0	4.6
Footwear (except rubber)	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.8	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.2	5.8	6.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.0	4.5	1.7	1.7	.2	.3	4.8	2.2	.3	.3	4.3	3.9
Glass and glass products	11.2	4.9	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	9.0	2.7	.3	.3	5.0	5.2
Cement, hydraulic	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.8	.3	.2	.2	(3)	.5	.3	2.8	4.4
Structural clay products	8.1	3.9	2.5	2.7	.3	.5	5.0	.5	.3	.2	3.6	3.8
Pottery and related products	4.0	5.2	1.5	1.2	.3	.3	2.1	3.5	.1	.2	3.2	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	1.3	.6	.3	.3	2.9	3.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Iron and steel foundries	4.7	3.5	2.4	2.5	.4	.5	1.6	.3	.3	.2	3.2	4.0
Gray-iron foundries	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	.4	.4	1.5	.5	.3	.3	2.6	3.3
Malleable-iron foundries	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.5	.4	.4	2.0	.1	.3	.2	1.8	3.3
Steel foundries	5.0	3.7	2.7	2.7	.5	.7	1.6	.1	.2	.2	4.2	4.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	3.8	2.0	2.0	1.3	.1	.2	1.4	.2	.3	.3	2.9	3.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.1	1.3	1.2	.8	.2	.1	.1	.2	.6	.2	3.0	1.9
Nonferrous foundries	6.3	5.4	2.1	2.8	.5	.8	3.4	1.2	.3	.6	4.5	6.1
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	4.9	3.6	1.7	2.2	.3	.3	2.3	.8	.6	.3	1.4	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952	July 1952	June 1952
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6.1	4.8	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	3.5	4.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	6.3	3.5	1.6	1.6	.2	.4	4.1	1.3	.4	.2	1.6	3.1
Cutlery and edge tools	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	.1	.1	.3	1.0	.3	.2	1.0	1.0
Hand tools	3.6	4.0	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	1.5	2.6	.4	.1	2.3	2.6
Hardware	8.6	3.5	1.6	2.0	.2	.6	6.3	.7	.5	.2	1.4	3.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.5	4.4	2.7	2.4	.5	.5	1.0	1.3	.3	.2	5.4	5.4
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.8	.5	.4	.6	.6	.3	.2	4.2	2.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.1	6.2	3.0	3.2	.5	.6	1.3	2.2	.3	.2	6.5	8.5
Fabricated structural metal products	4.8	4.7	2.7	2.6	.6	.6	1.1	1.3	.4	.2	3.9	4.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.7	6.1	1.8	2.6	.2	.3	3.0	2.5	.7	.7	3.1	5.9
Machinery (except electrical)	5.6	3.3	1.8	1.8	.3	.4	3.2	.8	.3	.3	3.3	3.5
Engines and turbines	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.0	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.2	2.8	5.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(4)	4.3	(4)	1.7	(4)	.4	(4)	1.8	(4)	.4	(4)	3.1
Construction and mining machinery	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.3	.6	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2	3.2	4.1
Metalworking machinery	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.9	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	2.6	3.4
Machine tools	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	.3	.4	2.3	3.4
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2	.5	2.9	3.2
Machine-tool accessories	4.6	3.4	2.2	2.0	.3	.3	1.9	.9	.2	.2	3.3	3.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	4.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	.3	.4	2.1	.3	.2	.2	2.7	3.8
General industrial machinery	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.8	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.3	2.6	3.6
Office and store machines and devices	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.7	.2	.3	.2	3.0	2.2
Service-industry and household machines	6.9	5.1	1.8	1.4	.3	.2	4.4	2.9	.4	.6	6.9	3.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.7	.3	.4	1.0	.5	.3	.3	1.9	3.2
Electrical machinery	3.6	3.3	1.7	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	3.3	4.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.3	.1	.1	2.7	.5	.3	.3	1.8	2.9
Communication equipment	(4)	3.5	(4)	2.4	(4)	.3	(4)	.5	(4)	.3	(4)	5.4
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	2.8	4.0	2.0	2.3	.3	.5	.1	.9	.4	.3	5.6	6.0
Telephone and telegraph equipment	(4)	2.5	(4)	2.0	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	4.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.1	5.2	2.0	1.9	.4	.3	1.3	2.7	.4	.3	4.8	3.8
Transportation equipment	8.1	5.7	2.5	2.6	.3	.4	4.6	2.0	.7	.7	5.6	6.4
Automobiles	12.6	5.8	1.4	1.7	.2	.2	9.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	3.2	4.7
Aircraft and parts	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.2	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	6.5	6.9
Aircraft	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.6	.3	.4	.1	.1	.2	.2	7.3	7.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.9	3.5	2.0	1.9	.5	.6	.2	.5	.2	.5	4.6	6.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.2	2.0	.9	1.7	.1	.2	(5)	(5)	.2	.1	1.2	4.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	.5	.4	.7	.2	.2	.2	5.8	6.8
Ship and boat building and repairing	(4)	12.1	(4)	5.6	(4)	1.1	(4)	5.0	(4)	.4	(4)	13.7
Railroad equipment	4.7	4.0	2.5	2.1	.6	.4	.9	.8	.7	.7	4.8	7.3
Locomotives and parts	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.5	.2	.1	.6	.2	.5	.7	1.9	4.3
Railroad and streetcars	6.1	6.1	3.4	3.0	.8	.9	1.1	1.6	.8	.6	7.1	11.2
Other transportation equipment	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	.3	.1	.6	.5	.3	.4	5.9	4.9
Instruments and related products	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.7	3.5
Photographic apparatus	1.2	1.2	.8	.8	(5)	(5)	.1	.1	.3	.3	3.5	2.6
Watches and clocks	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	.1	1.7	2.8
Professional and scientific instruments	(4)	2.1	(4)	1.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.2	(4)	.5	(4)	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.8	.4	.4	.8	1.0	.3	.4	6.9	5.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.7	2.7	1.1	1.6	.1	.1	.3	.9	.2	.1	3.0	2.5
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	6.8	6.6	5.3	4.9	.5	.7	.6	.8	.4	.2	6.9	7.4
Iron mining	4.1	2.9	1.6	1.6	.5	.1	1.4	.9	.6	.3	5.9	1.4
Copper mining	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.2	.2	.3	(5)	(5)	.2	.3	5.5	5.8
Lead and zinc mining	4.6	5.0	3.3	3.6	.2	.2	.3	1.0	.8	.2	5.2	6.0
Anthracite mining	3.7	2.8	1.6	.9	(5)	(5)	1.8	1.7	.3	.2	1.9	1.0
Bituminous-coal mining	3.7	4.1	1.6	1.2	(5)	(5)	1.8	2.8	.3	.1	4.1	1.0
Communication:												
Telephone	(4)	2.4	(4)	2.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	4.5
Telegraph	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Not available.

[5] Less than 0.05

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.58	42.2	$1.554	$61.96	40.9	$1.515	$72.05	45.0	$1.601	$66.64	41.6	$1.602	$63.24	32.1	$1.970	$70.35	35.6	$2.018
1951: Average	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	48.1	1.626	76.20	43.0	1.772	68.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212
1951: July	72.32	42.0	1.722	67.86	39.2	1.724	75.86	44.6	1.701	76.85	43.1	1.783	70.80	35.3	2.252	73.71	32.7	2.254
August	73.74	44.5	1.702	73.92	44.4	1.710	76.88	45.9	1.675	76.78	43.7	1.757	68.52	26.3	2.225	77.23	34.9	2.213
September	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.86	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.66	42.6	1.776	60.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October	76.10	44.4	1.714	76.79	44.7	1.718	78.15	46.3	1.688	75.55	42.9	1.761	78.24	35.1	2.229	80.62	36.3	2.221
November	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.8	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	36.8	2.224	81.09	36.2	2.240
December	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.750	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247
1952: January	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244
February	79.25	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.4	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.236
March	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.239
April	77.67	43.1	1.802	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.68	29.9	2.230
May	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.80	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.243	70.25	31.8	2.209
June	78.03	42.2	1.849	69.39	29.0	1.703	84.07	45.2	1.860	80.71	42.3	1.908	66.26	29.9	2.216	64.27	28.4	2.263
July	78.92	42.5	1.857	70.76	41.5	1.705	84.32	44.9	1.878	79.16	41.4	1.912	58.71	26.4	2.224	62.27	27.6	2.256

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction								
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction					
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.69	40.6	$1.815	$59.88	44.0	$1.361	$73.73	37.2	$1.982	$73.46	40.9	$1.796	$69.17	41.1	$1.683
1951: Average	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821
1951: July	83.32	42.1	1.979	68.84	45.8	1.503	83.73	39.0	2.147	84.81	42.9	1.977	79.22	43.6	1.817
August	78.15	40.2	1.944	69.59	46.3	1.503	84.46	39.1	2.160	85.27	42.7	1.997	79.90	43.4	1.841
September	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.63	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.6	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872
October	78.93	40.5	1.949	71.72	47.0	1.526	86.26	39.3	2.195	86.61	42.6	2.033	81.75	43.6	1.875
November	79.02	40.4	1.956	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.868
December	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.0	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.56	38.2	1.847
1952: January	84.53	41.7	2.027	68.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.236	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828
February	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852
March	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.6	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814
April	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855
May	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	78.64	42.1	1.868
June	85.78	41.3	2.077	71.64	45.6	1.571	87.27	39.4	2.215	86.18	42.1	2.047	81.63	43.1	1.880
July	85.53	41.1	2.081	70.64	45.4	1.556	88.14	39.4	2.237	86.94	41.9	2.075	81.89	43.1	1.900

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued											
	Nonbuilding construction—Continued			Building construction								
	Other nonbuilding construction			Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors		
										Total: Special-trade contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$76.31	40.7	$1.875	$73.73	36.3	$2.031	$68.56	35.8	$1.915	$77.77	36.7	$2.119
1951: Average	85.06	40.6	2.095	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.052	87.20	37.3	2.307
1951: July	83.63	39.1	2.138	84.63	38.1	2.195	76.28	37.3	2.045	88.97	38.6	2.305
August	84.31	38.2	2.207	86.76	38.2	2.207	76.76	37.5	2.047	89.94	38.7	2.324
September	85.42	38.2	2.236	87.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	93.89	39.7	2.365
October	86.20	38.5	2.239	89.66	38.3	2.080	90.94	38.6	2.356	94.60	39.9	2.371
November	82.26	36.4	2.260	86.06	36.2	2.101	86.58	38.5	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387
December	84.94	37.7	2.253	87.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.368	95.92	40.2	2.386
1952: January	85.38	37.5	2.276	88.62	37.6	2.091	90.00	37.5	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410
February	86.60	37.9	2.285	89.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400
March	84.57	36.9	2.292	86.26	36.4	2.095	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423
April	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.30	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401
May	86.03	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.401	91.60	38.6	2.373
June	87.54	38.7	2.262	81.42	39.2	2.077	91.97	38.4	2.395	91.79	38.6	2.378
July	88.31	38.7	2.282	82.91	39.5	2.099	92.21	38.2	2.414	93.47	38.8	2.409

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued								
	Special-trade contractors—Continued								
	Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$81.72	38.4	$2.128	$71.26	35.4	$2.013	$89.16	38.4	$2.322
1951: Average	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1951: July	92.19	39.6	2.328	79.24	36.4	2.177	103.54	40.7	2.544
August	92.39	39.4	2.345	80.33	36.2	2.219	104.42	40.9	2.553
September	93.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.236	106.76	41.0	2.604
October	94.60	39.9	2.371	82.16	36.5	2.251	105.19	40.6	2.591
November	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.276	100.61	38.8	2.593
December	95.92	40.2	2.386	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605
1952: January	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.3	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.629
February	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.280	108.93	41.2	2.644
March	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.51	34.6	2.269	108.43	40.4	2.684
April	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.59	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.9	2.671
May	91.60	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.318	108.63	40.1	2.709
June	91.79	38.6	2.378	84.47	36.3	2.327	108.42	40.5	2.677
July	93.47	38.8	2.409	85.19	36.5	2.334	110.77	40.8	2.715

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$74.71	35.8	$2.087	$70.85	33.9	$2.090	$86.70	35.0	$2.477	$69.86	37.0	$1.888	$64.49	35.3	$1.827	$74.92	38.6	$1.941
1951: Average	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	34.1	2.346	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1951: July	86.86	38.3	2.268	83.96	37.4	2.245	91.38	35.5	2.574	76.76	37.7	2.036	73.63	37.8	1.948	83.18	40.7	2.043
August	87.90	38.5	2.283	83.55	37.1	2.252	91.18	35.8	2.547	77.73	37.3	2.084	73.81	37.6	1.965	85.82	41.2	2.083
September	88.97	38.6	2.305	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.534	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.993	84.69	40.5	2.091
October	88.20	38.1	2.315	83.61	36.8	2.272	87.91	34.5	2.548	77.66	36.2	2.145	76.63	37.9	2.022	85.11	40.8	2.086
November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101
December	84.51	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.554	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.5	2.026	81.82	39.0	2.098
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	75.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.19	37.9	2.063
February	87.80	37.0	2.373	75.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	39.3	2.119
March	85.95	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.056	80.45	38.0	2.117
April	86.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.068	81.90	39.7	2.063
May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.66	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070
June	89.70	38.3	2.342	83.42	36.7	2.273	89.44	33.7	2.654	77.98	37.6	2.074	78.45	37.7	2.081	89.76	41.4	2.168
July	88.67	37.7	2.352	80.61	35.4	2.277	91.16	33.9	2.689	77.56	36.9	2.102	77.93	36.9	2.112	88.33	40.5	2.181

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.33	40.5	$1.465	$63.32	41.2	$1.537	$54.71	39.7	$1.378	$64.79	41.8	$1.550	$56.07	41.5	$1.351	$60.07	41.6	$1.444
1951: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594
1951: July	64.24	40.2	1.598	68.79	40.9	1.682	58.48	39.3	1.488	73.10	43.1	1.696	61.65	42.2	1.461	68.26	41.8	1.633
August	64.32	40.3	1.596	69.55	41.3	1.684	57.91	39.1	1.481	73.71	43.9	1.679	61.15	42.0	1.456	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	65.49	40.6	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.41	40.5	1.615	71.10	41.7	1.705	58.90	38.9	1.491	75.50	44.0	1.716	61.91	42.0	1.474	67.65	41.5	1.630
November	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.5	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.508	73.51	44.1	1.667
December	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.723	60.45	39.9	1.515	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.06	44.2	1.653
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.726	60.04	39.5	1.520	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.639
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.3	1.530	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677
April	65.87	39.8	1.655	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.529	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682
May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.531	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691
June	67.06	40.4	1.660	71.88	41.1	1.749	61.02	39.6	1.541	78.08	43.5	1.795	65.54	42.2	1.553	69.58	41.0	1.697
July	65.80	39.9	1.649	69.88	40.3	1.734	60.87	39.4	1.545	76.93	42.5	1.810	65.02	42.0	1.548	69.72	40.7	1.713

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$60.94	41.6	$1.465	$60.80	42.4	$1.434	$56.11	44.5	$1.261	$57.36	45.6	$1.258	$57.29	44.1	$1.299	$46.81	39.3	$1.191
1951: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279
1951: July	69.81	41.7	1.674	67.50	42.8	1.577	62.02	45.4	1.366	65.47	46.8	1.399	63.57	45.7	1.391	49.20	40.8	1.206
August	69.09	41.2	1.677	67.69	42.6	1.589	60.70	44.9	1.353	63.70	46.7	1.364	62.32	44.9	1.388	53.00	41.7	1.271
September	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.8	1.240
October	69.01	41.1	1.679	67.00	41.9	1.599	60.60	44.3	1.368	62.06	45.5	1.364	62.33	44.8	1.407	56.87	42.8	1.328
November	75.98	44.2	1.719	68.19	42.3	1.612	60.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	47.80	37.0	1.292
December	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.56	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
February	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331
March	70.02	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349
April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345
May	70.96	40.5	1.752	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	66.04	45.8	1.442	62.28	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.306
June	72.29	41.1	1.759	70.13	42.5	1.650	64.83	45.4	1.428	67.96	47.0	1.446	64.56	44.6	1.448	52.52	39.7	1.323
July	72.61	41.0	1.771	70.45	42.8	1.646	64.53	45.0	1.434	67.53	46.0	1.468	64.56	44.4	1.454	53.02	41.1	1.290

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.02	43.3	$1.363	$50.95	44.1	$1.382	$37.21	45.3	$1.263	$53.54	41.5	$1.290	$59.94	43.0	$1.394	$61.83	43.0	$1.438
1951: Average	56.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: July	68.14	45.7	1.491	68.54	46.5	1.474	67.40	47.7	1.413	58.18	42.2	1.378	62.77	41.0	1.531	63.14	41.4	1.525
August	68.09	45.3	1.503	69.76	46.6	1.497	65.85	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.386	58.42	39.0	1.498	59.15	39.2	1.509
September	68.60	45.4	1.511	71.35	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520
October	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	46.8	1.526	65.98	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502
November	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	66.10	41.6	1.589	67.17	42.3	1.588
April	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May	68.91	44.3	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.463	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June	72.32	45.8	1.579	76.25	47.3	1.612	68.62	47.1	1.457	62.25	42.2	1.475	71.95	43.9	1.639	74.94	45.5	1.647
July	71.80	45.3	1.585	75.19	46.5	1.617	68.70	46.8	1.468	62.01	41.9	1.480	67.03	41.3	1.623	67.42	41.9	1.609

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
1950: Average	$58.69	42.8	$1.381	$46.72	39.9	$1.171	$44.81	39.9	$1.123	$67.49	41.0	$1.646	$49.12	42.9	$1.145	$72.66	40.8	$1.781
1951: Average	61.38	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: July	64.20	40.1	1.601	49.71	38.9	1.278	47.10	38.7	1.217	75.64	42.0	1.801	56.16	43.4	1.297	81.42	42.1	1.934
August	58.91	38.3	1.538	50.22	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.8	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922
September	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924
October	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.63	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913
November	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.226	78.42	40.3	1.946
April	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May	60.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June	65.49	40.3	1.625	54.26	40.4	1.343	51.70	40.2	1.286	79.19	42.6	1.859	58.14	45.0	1.292	84.03	42.1	1.996
July	65.35	39.2	1.667	50.88	38.0	1.339	47.90	37.6	1.274	81.01	43.0	1.884	59.24	46.1	1.285	87.26	42.9	2.034

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
1950: Average	$61.94	40.3	$1.537	$54.99	42.2	$1.303	$41.08	37.9	$1.084	$50.19	39.0	$1.287	$35.78	36.9	$0.969	$42.79	37.7	$1.135
1951: Average	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: July	68.50	39.8	1.721	59.21	41.7	1.420	44.03	37.6	1.171	53.70	39.2	1.370	37.83	36.8	1.028	44.99	37.0	1.216
August	68.18	39.8	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.08	38.5	1.145	55.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.221
September	67.70	39.8	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239
October	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.20	39.7	1.141	55.40	29.8	1.392	40.88	38.9	1.051	46.90	37.7	1.244
November	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.433	46.26	39.3	1.177	58.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.263
December	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February	68.87	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	36.9	1.184	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.248
March	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	41.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.28	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June	73.42	41.6	1.765	62.71	42.4	1.479	46.82	38.6	1.213	56.94	39.9	1.427	40.47	38.0	1.065	48.12	37.8	1.273
July	72.13	40.8	1.768	63.25	42.0	1.506	46.36	38.0	1.220	57.30	39.3	1.458	39.26	37.0	1.061	48.49	38.3	1.266

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products													
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$37.89	39.4	$0.954	$48.95	39.6	$1.236	$45.01	38.9	$1.157	$45.09	38.8	$1.162	$49.28	40.1	$1.229	$48.00	40.1	$1.197
1951: Average	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: July	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	46.70	37.6	1.242	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.5	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276
August	34.99	37.5	.933	48.08	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.59	36.8	1.266
September	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October	39.25	42.8	.917	49.29	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
November	36.89	39.0	.946	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.256	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1.286
December	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.268	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.51	38.3	1.345	48.66	38.5	1.264	48.83	38.6	1.265	50.27	37.6	1.337	47.45	36.9	1.286
July	44.42	38.9	1.142	51.69	38.4	1.346	48.46	38.1	1.272	48.63	38.2	1.273	50.81	38.0	1.337	48.34	37.5	1.289

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$51.23	40.8	$1.265	$47.08	40.0	$1.177	$54.01	39.8	$1.357	$44.13	37.4	$1.180	$53.63	37.9	$1.415	$54.26	37.7	$1.439
1951: Average	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.269	58.69	38.6	1.549	58.16	38.9	1.620
1951: July	51.60	38.0	1.358	47.86	38.2	1.253	57.47	39.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	35.3	1.530	54.48	34.2	1.592
August	48.82	35.9	1.360	45.99	37.0	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	36.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.592
November	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	58.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February	54.13	37.2	1.455	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.06	38.5	1.534	57.26	37.6	1.523
March	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	58.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June	53.00	36.6	1.448	46.29	37.0	1.251	63.44	40.9	1.551	47.30	37.6	1.258	54.90	36.7	1.496	54.02	36.4	1.484
July							63.23	40.4	1.565	47.72	37.9	1.259	57.11	38.0	1.503			

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$52.33	38.2	$1.396	$34.94	35.8	$0.976	$38.12	38.2	$0.998	$34.37	35.4	$0.971	$43.73	38.6	$1.133	$39.60	37.5	$1.056
1951: Average	55.76	37.2	1.499	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: July	52.83	36.1	1.491	35.39	34.0	1.041	38.20	35.5	1.076	34.85	33.7	1.034	45.26	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139
August	53.41	35.7	1.496	35.32	33.7	1.048	39.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September	53.32	35.5	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October	53.81	35.8	1.503	37.45	35.5	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.36	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.166
November	57.68	38.2	1.510	38.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December	58.70	38.8	1.513	39.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	38.9	1.203	44.16	37.3	1.184
February	59.38	39.1	1.534	39.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.200	45.78	37.1	1.180
March	59.90	39.1	1.532	38.88	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.265	45.61	37.4	1.166
April	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May	55.69	36.4	1.530	38.41	35.9	1.070	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June	55.46	36.9	1.503	39.08	36.9	1.059	42.90	38.2	1.123	38.35	36.7	1.045	48.35	38.4	1.259	44.62	38.3	1.165
July				38.76	36.5	1.062							47.31	38.0	1.245	45.43	38.7	1.174

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Apparel and other finished textile products: Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.87	40.9	$1.317	$62.33	41.5	$1.502	$62.72	41.1	$1.526	$52.37	40.6	$1.290	$51.05	35.9	$1.422	$43.68	36.4	$1.200
1951: Average	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	45.65	36.0	1.268
1951: July	52.86	37.3	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.9	1.569	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473	45.10	35.4	1.274
August	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.89	37.2	1.583	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288
September	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	45.70	34.6	1.263
November	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.98	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514	46.26	36.2	1.278
1952: January	60.60	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506	46.40	36.0	1.289
February	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.296
March	60.76	41.0	1.482	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287
April	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245
May	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238
June	62.35	41.9	1.488	66.10	40.7	1.624	61.86	39.1	1.582	57.63	39.8	1.448	56.63	36.7	1.543	45.27	36.3	1.247
July	60.38	40.8	1.480	65.00	40.0	1.625	59.14	37.6	1.573	57.45	39.7	1.447	53.04	34.2	1.551	45.70	36.1	1.266

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
1950: Average	$50.22	36.9	$1.361	$36.43	36.8	$0.990	$36.26	36.7	$0.988	$39.43	37.8	$1.043	$31.34	35.9	$0.873	$40.41	34.7	$1.424
1951: Average	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.925	51.31	35.0	1.466
1951: July	52.82	36.2	1.459	36.15	34.4	1.051	35.30	33.4	1.057	38.61	35.1	1.100	32.62	35.3	.924	52.35	34.9	1.500
August	51.56	35.9	1.473	36.99	35.3	1.048	36.47	34.5	1.057	39.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	.921	53.45	35.4	1.510
September	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	51.50	34.4	1.497
October	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.52	35.0	1.072	36.83	33.3	1.106	32.53	34.5	.943	47.33	32.8	1.443
November	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	.936	50.41	34.6	1.457
December	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	35.3	.931	52.30	35.8	1.461
1952: January	50.60	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	.927	53.38	35.9	1.487
February	51.67	34.7	1.489	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	54.78	36.4	1.505
March	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	.931	47.81	34.2	1.398
May	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.061	39.82	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	.930	49.43	36.0	1.373
June	50.83	34.3	1.482	39.60	37.5	1.056	39.60	36.6	1.082	42.75	37.6	1.137	35.68	38.7	.922	49.07	35.1	1.398
July	49.35	33.8	1.460	39.20	37.3	1.051	39.13	36.2	1.081	41.44	37.1	1.117	34.84	37.5	.929	51.44	34.9	1.474

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
1950: Average	$48.09	34.8	$1.382	$34.66	36.1	$0.960	$63.77	33.6	$1.898	$38.38	36.9	$1.040	$36.53	36.4	$1.004	$54.21	35.2	$1.540
1951: Average	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.596
1951: July	48.96	35.4	1.383	34.48	34.0	1.014	68.43	34.2	2.001	38.41	34.6	1.110	38.56	35.7	1.080	57.66	35.9	1.606
August	52.16	35.8	1.457	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.999	39.55	35.5	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.5	1.626
September	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.665
October	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	56.29	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.089	52.50	33.4	1.572
November	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547
December	52.69	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	35.5	1.575
1952: January	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610
February	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	69.91	41.1	1.701
March	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692
April	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531
May	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.065	54.41	30.9	1.761	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.3	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.520
June	47.82	34.4	1.390	39.63	37.6	1.054	62.84	32.9	1.910	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.22	36.6	1.099	49.89	31.9	1.564
July	48.23	34.9	1.382	37.16	35.7	1.041	69.15	34.8	1.987	41.62	36.7	1.134	39.06	36.1	1.082	54.96	34.5	1.593

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
																Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$38.98	36.5	$1.068	$43.45	36.7	$1.184	$42.06	38.2	$1.101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$55.31	41.0	$1.349
1951: Average	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	$38.37	36.3	$1.057	$44.85	38.4	$1.168	59.26	40.9	1.449
1951: July	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.172	38.05	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164	57.43	39.8	1.443
August	41.59	36.2	1.149	46.28	36.5	1.268	44.03	37.7	1.168	37.49	35.7	1.050	45.94	38.9	1.181	60.49	40.9	1.479
September	41.93	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.5	1.183	37.31	35.4	1.054	44.92	38.0	1.182	61.51	40.6	1.515
October	40.15	34.7	1.157	45.68	36.0	1.269	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.73	35.8	1.054	45.21	37.9	1.193	62.32	41.3	1.509
November	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.8	1.191	60.86	40.6	1.499
December	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.185	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.18	40.8	1.475
1952: January	43.23	36.7	1.178	43.86	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	38.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180	57.02	40.1	1.422
February	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.198	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172	59.11	40.6	1.456
March	43.87	37.4	1.173	44.39	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.92	39.4	1.064	45.31	38.4	1.180	59.89	40.4	1.478
April	39.87	35.6	1.120	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206	61.13	40.7	1.502
May	42.41	37.6	1.128	44.12	35.9	1.229	46.38	38.3	1.211	42.14	39.2	1.075	45.73	37.0	1.236	59.96	41.1	1.459
June	42.21	36.7	1.150	45.20	36.1	1.252	46.15	38.3	1.205	40.99	38.2	1.073	47.04	38.0	1.238	64.50	42.1	1.532
July	43.00	37.2	1.156	45.41	36.3	1.251	45.71	37.9	1.206	38.41	36.0	1.067	46.81	37.9	1.235	62.42	40.8	1.530

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.25	39.9	$1.703	$54.96	40.7	$1.350	$55.53	40.5	$1.371	$38.90	42.1	$0.924	$70.43	38.7	$1.820	$60.52	43.2	$1.401
1951: Average	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527
1951: July	62.55	35.7	1.752	57.46	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	.974	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.56	41.6	1.528
August	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.485	61.06	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.9	.979	77.57	39.1	1.984	64.79	42.1	1.539
September	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	.986	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577
October	79.99	41.9	1.909	61.49	40.8	1.507	62.42	40.8	1.530	42.37	42.8	.990	79.57	39.1	2.035	66.94	42.8	1.575
November	79.28	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.499	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551
December	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	65.15	41.9	1.555
1952: January	63.46	39.1	1.623	56.56	39.5	1.432	57.25	39.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564
February	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	65.89	41.7	1.580
March	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	59.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590
April	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596
May	67.64	39.3	1.721	60.45	40.9	1.478	61.40	40.8	1.505	43.13	43.0	1.003	78.32	38.3	2.045	65.47	41.7	1.570
June	80.21	41.8	1.919	64.85	42.0	1.544	66.05	42.1	1.569	43.40	43.1	1.007	84.75	41.0	2.067	68.48	42.8	1.600
July	77.82	40.3	1.931	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.34	40.5	1.564	42.60	42.3	1.007	79.62	38.5	2.068	66.02	41.6	1.587

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued									Furniture and fixtures					
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.05	43.2	$1.367	$46.03	40.7	$1.311	$46.86	41.5	$1.122	$47.07	41.4	$1.137	$53.67	41.9	$1.281	$51.91	41.9	$1.239
1951: Average	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	42.5	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344
1951: July	60.54	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	51.91	38.8	1.338
August	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.53	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341
September	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.93	41.3	1.209	49.42	41.6	1.188	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.356
October	64.20	42.8	1.500	50.01	41.5	1.205	49.61	41.9	1.184	51.96	41.6	1.249	58.79	41.4	1.420	55.94	41.1	1.361
November	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.198	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.248	58.81	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378
December	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.08	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.440	57.75	41.7	1.383
1952: January	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.8	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377
February	62.00	40.9	1.516	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391
March	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407
April	63.79	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.6	1.218	49.64	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.263	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405
May	64.36	41.9	1.536	50.51	41.5	1.217	50.32	41.9	1.201	53.51	41.9	1.277	59.80	40.9	1.462	56.84	40.6	1.400
June	67.47	43.5	1.551	51.29	41.6	1.233	51.28	42.1	1.218	53.97	42.2	1.279	60.04	40.9	1.468	57.31	40.7	1.408
July	65.23	42.0	1.553	50.88	41.2	1.235	51.20	41.9	1.222	52.53	41.2	1.275	58.49	40.2	1.455	56.28	40.4	1.393

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$48.39	42.3	$1.144	$56.38	41.4	$1.361	$57.27	41.2	$1.390	$58.53	41.9	$1.397	$61.14	43.3	$1.412	$65.06	43.9	$1.482
1951: Average	50.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.498	64.09	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: July	47.60	38.9	1.221	54.37	37.6	1.446	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.30	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.612
August	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.89	38.5	1.444	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.551	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September	50.92	41.1	1.239	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.559	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October	51.46	41.5	1.240	60.23	41.0	1.469	62.09	40.5	1.533	65.30	42.1	1.551	65.32	42.5	1.537	71.18	44.0	1.617
November	51.58	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.18	40.4	1.563	64.49	41.8	1.544	65.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.628
December	52.54	41.9	1.257	63.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567	66.68	42.8	1.558	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January	51.87	41.4	1.253	59.12	39.6	1.493	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.589	66.39	42.5	1.562	71.29	43.6	1.635
February	52.37	41.5	1.262	62.34	40.8	1.528	63.78	40.7	1.567	67.22	42.2	1.593	66.57	42.4	1.570	71.68	43.6	1.644
March	51.89	40.7	1.275	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.93	43.8	1.665
April	51.56	40.6	1.270	62.42	40.4	1.545	62.92	39.9	1.577	65.97	41.1	1.605	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.88	42.2	1.656
May	51.65	40.8	1.266	61.97	40.4	1.534	62.76	39.9	1.573	66.65	41.5	1.606	66.34	41.8	1.587	71.01	42.6	1.667
June	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.27	40.9	1.547	64.50	40.8	1.581	66.45	41.4	1.605	67.76	42.4	1.598	72.92	43.3	1.684
July	51.46	41.0	1.255	60.82	39.7	1.532	62.48	40.0	1.562	64.00	39.8	1.608	68.48	42.3	1.619	74.09	43.3	1.711

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$57.96	43.0	$1.348	$55.48	42.0	$1.321	$72.08	38.8	$1.881	$80.00	36.9	$2.168	$74.18	39.5	$1.878	$64.08	39.1	$1.639
1951: Average	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	36.6	2.277	79.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: July	58.89	40.6	1.443	58.95	41.4	1.424	75.50	38.6	1.956	82.36	36.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	66.20	39.1	1.693
August	58.92	40.8	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431	75.84	38.7	1.952	82.29	36.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September	59.12	41.0	1.442	59.78	41.6	1.437	77.69	39.2	1.982	85.13	36.9	2.307	83.23	40.7	2.045	68.69	40.1	1.713
October	58.93	40.7	1.448	59.60	41.3	1.443	78.27	38.6	1.976	84.89	36.7	2.305	80.07	39.7	2.017	66.31	39.4	1.683
November	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455	77.09	38.7	1.992	85.51	36.7	2.330	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
December	60.77	41.2	1.475	60.76	41.8	1.454	79.43	39.4	2.016	88.65	37.5	2.364	80.11	39.5	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.718
1952: January	61.25	41.3	1.483	60.90	41.4	1.471	77.28	38.6	2.002	83.13	35.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.3	1.735
February	61.13	41.0	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.332	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.758
March	61.57	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.55	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
April	60.18	40.2	1.497	60.65	40.9	1.483	78.23	38.2	2.048	85.02	36.1	2.355	80.99	39.2	2.066	69.68	39.1	1.782
May	61.83	41.0	1.508	60.61	40.9	1.482	79.86	38.6	2.069	87.42	36.5	2.395	81.85	39.6	2.067	70.54	39.3	1.795
June	63.16	41.8	1.511	61.05	41.0	1.489	80.04	38.8	2.063	87.27	36.5	2.391	82.90	40.4	2.052	70.37	39.8	1.768
July	63.71	41.4	1.539	61.24	41.1	1.490	79.54	38.5	2.066	86.21	36.1	2.388	84.53	40.7	2.077	68.87	38.8	1.775

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$72.34	39.9	$1.813	$73.04	40.0	$1.826	$55.18	39.1	$1.667	$82.67	41.8	$1.510	$87.89	40.9	$1.660	$65.69	40.6	$1.618
1951: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.99	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.720	68.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.751
1951: July	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.42	40.2	1.901	66.44	38.9	1.708	69.01	41.6	1.659	76.36	42.0	1.818	73.06	41.3	1.769
August	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.09	40.3	1.913	65.96	38.8	1.700	68.18	41.5	1.643	76.03	42.1	1.806	71.67	41.0	1.748
September	76.99	40.5	1.901	77.81	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.727	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.13	41.6	1.830	72.54	40.8	1.778
October	75.13	39.5	1.902	75.96	40.0	1.899	67.22	38.9	1.728	68.18	41.8	1.631	76.45	41.8	1.829	71.17	40.3	1.766
November	76.57	39.9	1.919	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.99	38.7	1.731	68.72	41.8	1.644	76.36	41.5	1.840	71.63	40.4	1.773
December	78.78	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752	69.10	41.8	1.653	75.89	41.0	1.851	72.45	40.7	1.780
1952: January	78.18	40.3	1.940	76.40	39.2	1.949	68.99	39.4	1.751	69.06	41.6	1.660	76.74	41.3	1.858	72.11	40.4	1.785
February	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	38.5	1.788	68.81	41.4	1.662	75.46	40.9	1.845	72.02	40.3	1.787
March	79.55	40.3	1.974	78.96	39.6	1.994	70.71	39.0	1.813	69.18	41.3	1.675	75.70	40.7	1.860	72.54	40.3	1.800
April	78.21	39.5	1.980	77.93	39.2	1.988	69.45	38.5	1.804	69.09	41.0	1.685	76.55	41.0	1.867	73.20	40.2	1.821
May	79.96	40.0	1.999	79.48	39.6	2.007	69.74	38.7	1.802	69.73	40.9	1.705	76.52	40.9	1.871	73.67	40.3	1.828
June	80.80	40.3	2.005	81.24	40.0	2.031	68.49	38.5	1.779	70.52	41.0	1.720	77.51	41.1	1.886	73.95	40.3	1.835
July	80.68	40.3	2.002	82.53	40.2	2.053	67.62	37.9	1.785	69.81	40.4	1.728	77.65	41.0	1.894	73.74	40.1	1.839

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$68.54	41.8	$1.868	$71.93	40.8	$1.763	$58.40	39.3	$1.486	$59.89	40.9	$1.457	$64.80	42.3	$1.532	$47.00	41.3	$1.138
1951: Average	72.66	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1951: July	73.91	42.6	1.735	79.32	41.1	1.930	63.32	39.5	1.603	61.63	40.2	1.533	68.84	41.8	1.647	54.36	42.6	1.276
August	72.36	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.925	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.6	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.639	52.67	41.6	1.266
September	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October	72.36	41.3	1.752	76.86	40.2	1.912	62.86	38.9	1.616	63.51	41.0	1.549	68.56	41.2	1.664	52.92	41.9	1.263
November	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.2	1.952	63.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.84	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January	73.86	41.4	1.784	78.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February	72.69	40.7	1.786	77.62	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.626	64.93	41.2	1.576	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.76	42.1	1.277
March	73.36	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May	73.83	40.5	1.823	76.75	39.2	1.958	66.02	39.7	1.663	62.37	39.3	1.587	71.34	41.6	1.715	56.31	42.5	1.325
June	75.11	41.0	1.832	79.03	40.2	1.966	65.93	39.6	1.665	62.09	39.1	1.588	71.59	41.5	1.725	57.58	43.0	1.339
July	74.64	40.7	1.834	78.53	39.8	1.973	66.11	39.9	1.657	59.63	37.6	1.586	70.82	41.1	1.723	56.62	42.1	1.345

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.46	45.5	$1.175	$64.41	41.5	$1.552	$71.81	41.7	$1.722	$75.01	40.9	$1.834	$77.93	40.4	$1.929	$62.85	39.7	$1.583
1951: Average	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.858	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1951: July	61.59	44.5	1.384	68.68	41.4	1.659	76.40	40.9	1.868	84.06	41.8	2.011	87.94	41.6	2.114	70.88	40.5	1.750
August	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.91	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.082	68.77	39.5	1.741
September	58.43	47.7	1.225	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.60	41.1	2.107	70.62	39.9	1.770
October	58.82	49.1	1.198	69.55	41.4	1.680	77.39	41.1	1.883	81.72	40.9	1.998	84.68	40.4	2.096	69.20	39.7	1.743
November	58.95	48.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.694	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.28	40.7	1.997	84.89	40.6	2.091	69.32	39.5	1.755
December	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.5	1.704	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.110	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.79	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.769
February	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.93	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766
March	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	82.09	40.7	2.017	85.50	40.5	2.111	69.48	39.5	1.759
April	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.34	40.5	2.033	85.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May	61.20	43.9	1.394	70.49	41.1	1.715	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.22	37.2	2.022	76.58	35.7	2.145	65.25	36.8	1.773
June	62.52	44.5	1.405	71.41	41.3	1.729	79.26	40.5	1.957	85.19	40.9	2.083	88.21	40.5	2.178	65.87	36.8	1.790
July	61.93	43.8	1.414	70.53	40.7	1.733	80.25	40.9	1.962	87.75	41.1	2.135	90.78	40.6	2.236	69.62	38.7	1.799

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.78	44.7	$1.494	$64.42	40.9	$1.575	$72.48	39.8	$1.821	$52.21	40.1	$1.302	$59.76	42.2	$1.416	$44.56	37.6	$1.185
1951: Average	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: July	69.69	43.7	1.581	70.81	41.0	1.727	83.67	41.4	2.021	54.68	35.0	1.402	63.29	41.1	1.540	47.12	37.1	1.270
August	70.68	44.4	1.592	69.52	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.992	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.524	46.19	36.4	1.268
September	72.44	44.8	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.716	81.64	40.9	1.996	55.94	40.1	1.395	63.06	41.0	1.538	45.92	35.9	1.279
October	72.74	44.9	1.620	68.67	40.3	1.704	78.76	39.9	1.974	56.16	40.0	1.404	62.68	40.7	1.540	45.31	35.4	1.280
November	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.288
December	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.54	38.4	1.290
February	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	85.75	40.6	2.112	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March	68.95	42.8	1.611	72.58	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.097	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April	70.54	43.3	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	81.90	39.3	2.084	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.596	48.53	37.1	1.308
May	75.41	45.4	1.661	73.47	40.5	1.814	84.96	40.4	2.103	60.69	39.9	1.521	65.32	40.8	1.601	48.90	37.3	1.311
June	74.73	45.4	1.646	75.30	41.1	1.832	88.22	41.4	2.131	61.35	40.2	1.526	65.81	41.0	1.605	50.48	38.3	1.318
July	75.88	45.6	1.664	73.71	40.3	1.829	87.11	40.8	2.135	58.19	39.0	1.492	62.88	40.0	1.572	50.28	38.5	1.306

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Leather and leather products—Continued

Year and month	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1960: Average	$87.21	39.7	$1.441	$41.99	36.9	$1.138	$44.85	38.5	$1.165
1961: Average	90.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	36.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251
1961: July	89.44	38.5	1.544	44.39	36.3	1.223	47.85	38.4	1.246
August	88.94	38.1	1.547	43.29	35.4	1.223	47.88	38.3	1.250
September	85.94	38.3	1.519	42.73	34.6	1.235	48.04	38.1	1.261
October	90.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.08	37.6	1.252
November	89.98	38.3	1.566	41.93	33.9	1.237	46.79	38.6	1.264
December	91.11	38.9	1.571	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270
1962: January	91.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264
February	91.78	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264
March	91.78	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261
April	91.61	38.8	1.588	46.57	36.7	1.269	47.66	37.5	1.271
May	92.17	39.1	1.590	46.63	36.8	1.267	48.42	37.8	1.281
June	94.60	40.2	1.607	48.49	38.0	1.276	48.78	38.2	1.277
July	94.15	39.5	1.624	48.18	38.3	1.258	49.15	38.7	1.270

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1960: Average	$89.20	41.2	$1.437	$91.58	40.3	$1.528	$96.26	39.8	$1.416
1961: Average	94.94	41.6	1.561	95.81	40.2	1.637	99.67	40.1	1.513
1961: July	95.04	41.4	1.571	97.14	40.4	1.662	101.44	40.5	1.517
August	94.74	41.5	1.560	93.19	39.2	1.612	98.45	39.1	1.495
September	95.74	41.5	1.584	95.40	39.3	1.664	99.40	38.4	1.547
October	95.93	41.7	1.581	95.67	39.8	1.650	101.21	39.9	1.534
November	95.03	40.9	1.590	95.50	39.2	1.671	102.22	40.3	1.544
December	95.30	41.2	1.585	96.28	40.0	1.657	104.48	41.6	1.550
1962: January	94.38	40.6	1.585	94.14	38.8	1.653	100.92	39.2	1.554
February	95.23	41.0	1.591	95.54	39.6	1.655	100.76	39.1	1.554
March	95.76	41.1	1.600	96.59	39.9	1.669	101.89	39.6	1.563
April	96.18	40.5	1.602	95.16	38.9	1.675	100.76	38.6	1.574
May	96.85	41.0	1.606	96.78	39.8	1.678	101.70	39.4	1.566
June	95.97	40.8	1.617	96.89	39.3	1.702	101.58	39.0	1.579
July	95.12	40.2	1.620	95.42	38.1	1.717	102.01	39.2	1.582

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1960: Average	$83.71	39.7	$1.353	$90.13	41.7	$1.442	$84.19	40.5	$1.338
1961: Average	87.80	39.9	1.441	95.17	41.8	1.559	91.01	41.8	1.470
1961: July	90.16	40.9	1.471	95.78	41.4	1.589	90.96	41.5	1.469
August	86.86	39.8	1.432	96.72	42.2	1.581	91.63	41.9	1.471
September	88.23	39.8	1.463	97.01	41.8	1.603	91.98	41.4	1.497
October	86.64	39.2	1.445	96.56	42.1	1.581	93.34	42.2	1.501
November	86.70	38.6	1.469	95.64	41.7	1.574	91.98	41.4	1.497
December	88.76	40.3	1.458	95.27	41.6	1.569	92.13	41.5	1.497
1962: January	88.12	39.4	1.475	95.06	41.3	1.575	91.21	41.0	1.493
February	89.99	40.7	1.474	95.81	42.0	1.567	90.48	40.7	1.486
March	90.51	40.5	1.494	95.27	41.6	1.569	90.41	40.6	1.488
April	89.30	39.3	1.509	95.89	41.6	1.584	89.70	40.2	1.485
May	90.33	39.9	1.512	96.31	41.6	1.594	89.79	40.1	1.491
June	90.50	39.8	1.520	96.13	41.2	1.605	90.52	40.4	1.498
July	87.73	37.2	1.552	98.10	42.3	1.610	89.84	40.0	1.496

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1960: Average	$83.75	42.9	$1.253	$82.17	39.7	$1.314	$82.16	37.5	$1.391
1961: Average	88.09	42.9	1.354	88.19	40.1	1.451	87.65	38.1	1.513
1961: July	88.49	43.2	1.354	85.57	38.7	1.436	85.37	36.5	1.517
August	88.71	43.2	1.359	89.30	40.7	1.457	87.04	37.4	1.528
September	89.88	42.7	1.372	89.41	39.5	1.504	86.96	37.3	1.527
October	89.91	43.6	1.374	92.10	41.1	1.511	88.06	37.8	1.536
November	87.34	42.1	1.362	91.11	40.5	1.509	88.79	38.0	1.547
December	87.92	42.4	1.366	90.25	39.9	1.510	89.40	38.2	1.555
1962: January	85.62	41.2	1.350	88.37	39.2	1.489	88.97	37.8	1.560
February	86.22	41.8	1.345	86.76	38.3	1.482	90.92	39.0	1.562
March	86.63	41.7	1.358	89.09	39.5	1.496	91.86	39.3	1.574
April	87.11	41.9	1.363	90.39	40.1	1.506	90.40	38.3	1.577
May	88.39	42.9	1.361	93.04	35.6	1.490	90.88	38.8	1.569
June	89.75	43.2	1.383	88.97	39.0	1.512	89.94	38.2	1.569
July	88.80	42.7	1.377	88.56	38.3	1.529	88.03	36.8	1.577

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1960: Average	$92.64	43.0	$1.392	$91.15	43.9	$1.393	$90.94	41.4	$1.472
1961: Average	98.37	43.4	1.506	97.41	43.0	1.498	97.67	41.8	1.619
1961: July	99.14	43.7	1.513	99.07	43.2	1.495	97.32	41.4	1.626
August	100.34	43.4	1.516	99.49	45.9	1.514	97.93	41.7	1.629
September	100.71	43.4	1.524	99.89	46.1	1.516	98.35	41.7	1.639
October	100.82	43.2	1.523	100.12	46.1	1.521	97.81	41.4	1.638
November	99.06	44.0	1.538	98.67	45.0	1.526	96.94	40.4	1.657
December	97.98	44.4	1.531	98.36	44.8	1.526	97.73	41.1	1.648
1962: January	97.49	44.4	1.520	96.66	44.5	1.498	97.52	40.6	1.663
February	98.44	44.5	1.538	98.75	45.2	1.521	98.46	40.7	1.662
March	97.83	44.1	1.538	96.14	43.8	1.517	99.45	41.0	1.694
April	99.22	44.6	1.552	98.11	44.4	1.534	97.60	40.1	1.688
May	100.24	45.2	1.554	99.89	45.5	1.536	98.57	40.5	1.693
June	101.41	45.4	1.573	102.81	46.7	1.559	98.22	40.2	1.697
July	100.68	45.0	1.570	100.63	45.6	1.549	97.30	39.8	1.691

Primary metal industries

Year and month	Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1960: Average	$97.24	40.8	$1.648	$97.47	39.9	$1.691	$95.32	41.9	$1.539
1961: Average	99.12	41.5	1.810	99.06	40.9	1.884	99.95	42.4	1.697
1961: July	98.76	41.1	1.819	97.64	40.8	1.903	98.22	41.6	1.668
August	99.70	40.9	1.802	98.25	40.2	1.872	100.85	41.9	1.691
September	100.79	41.3	1.835	98.72	41.0	1.920	101.82	42.1	1.706
October	100.79	41.2	1.816	98.79	40.4	1.876	102.24	42.0	1.720
November	100.23	41.2	1.826	97.49	41.0	1.890	101.37	41.4	1.724
December	99.77	42.2	1.842	99.44	41.9	1.896	103.69	42.4	1.739
1962: January	98.86	41.5	1.853	97.93	40.8	1.910	102.86	41.8	1.743
February	99.85	41.2	1.841	98.53	40.6	1.885	102.32	41.3	1.751
March	100.33	41.4	1.849	98.33	41.4	1.892	102.02	40.9	1.761
April	99.46	41.2	1.834	97.16	37.4	1.876	101.00	40.5	1.753
May	100.17	41.4	1.841	98.46	37.4	1.884	102.02	40.9	1.761
June	100.55	41.4	1.840	101.82	32.2	1.920	102.31	40.9	1.768
July	99.39	39.1	1.831	100.06	36.0	1.946	98.73	39.5	1.760

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.08	42.3	$1.538	$65.46	41.3	$1.585	$65.43	41.1	$1.592	$63.71	41.6	$1.534	$62.37	40.9	$1.525	$63.97	40.9	$1.564
1951: Average	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.68	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1951: July	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.696	74.45	42.3	1.760	69.90	40.9	1.709	68.26	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.720
August	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.702	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.716
September	68.93	41.4	1.665	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.687	71.05	41.5	1.712
October	69.47	41.4	1.678	71.69	41.2	1.740	76.64	43.2	1.774	70.47	41.6	1.694	70.01	41.6	1.683	72.24	42.1	1.716
November	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.776	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.736
December	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.99	41.4	1.763	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.58	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January	70.59	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.6	1.759	75.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723
March	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	38.9	1.770	76.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726
April	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	75.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.58	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
May	68.80	40.0	1.720	71.18	39.7	1.793	76.97	42.5	1.811	74.41	41.9	1.776	74.31	41.7	1.782	74.42	42.6	1.747
June	68.20	39.7	1.718	72.10	39.9	1.807	79.24	43.3	1.830	74.52	41.7	1.787	75.35	41.7	1.807	72.27	41.7	1.733
July	64.37	38.5	1.672	64.81	36.7	1.766	77.25	42.4	1.822	75.66	41.8	1.810	76.07	41.5	1.833	74.85	42.7	1.753

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.75	41.9	$1.593	$70.24	42.7	$1.645	$59.99	40.1	$1.496	$67.65	41.5	$1.630	$71.27	41.9	$1.701	$74.09	41.6	$1.781
1951: Average	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.960
1951: July	68.76	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	62.33	37.8	1.649	71.43	40.7	1.755	78.32	42.2	1.856	82.15	42.3	1.942
August	67.15	39.9	1.683	69.53	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.856	83.22	42.7	1.949
September	67.64	40.0	1.691	69.41	40.4	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.650	74.76	42.0	1.780	79.21	42.0	1.886	84.14	42.6	1.975
October	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.54	40.8	1.729	64.39	39.6	1.626	75.08	41.9	1.792	80.49	42.7	1.885	87.21	43.8	1.991
November	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.04	40.0	1.726	66.50	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.799	80.39	42.4	1.896	85.46	42.9	1.992
December	73.00	42.1	1.734	75.35	42.5	1.773	67.07	40.6	1.652	77.97	42.7	1.826	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.038
1952: January	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.15	40.6	1.654	78.88	42.8	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	42.0	1.832	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.042
March	70.74	40.7	1.738	72.11	40.4	1.785	66.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.839	81.79	42.4	1.929	87.51	43.0	2.035
April	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
May	70.47	40.5	1.740	71.64	40.2	1.782	66.77	40.2	1.661	74.97	40.7	1.842	78.69	41.2	1.910	85.03	42.2	2.015
June	70.91	40.8	1.738	73.10	41.0	1.783	65.17	39.4	1.654	75.58	41.1	1.839	77.83	40.6	1.917	84.06	41.8	2.011
July	72.74	41.4	1.757	76.23	42.0	1.815	65.06	39.1	1.664	73.74	40.1	1.839	75.42	39.8	1.895	76.52	38.9	1.967

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)															
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.79	42.9	$1.720	$63.42	41.4	$1.532	$60.90	41.6	$1.464	$61.01	41.5	$1.470	$55.84	41.7	$1.332	$61.31	41.2	$1.489
1951: Average	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.663	66.45	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: July	81.00	43.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
August	79.09	42.8	1.848	68.68	41.3	1.663	69.69	42.7	1.632	65.84	41.2	1.598	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.5	1.631
September	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.682	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.55	41.3	1.466	69.09	42.0	1.645
October	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.52	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.654
November	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
December	81.00	42.9	1.888	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62.36	41.6	1.499	69.68	42.1	1.655
1952: January	78.58	41.6	1.889	71.06	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	69.26	41.9	1.653
February	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.705	65.65	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.640	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663
March	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.32	40.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.669
April	70.16	37.6	1.866	69.64	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	66.86	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
May	75.13	40.2	1.869	70.95	41.3	1.718	66.74	40.5	1.648	67.60	40.6	1.665	62.09	40.5	1.533	69.51	41.4	1.679
June	75.31	40.1	1.878	70.01	40.8	1.716	68.97	41.8	1.650	67.80	40.5	1.674	62.42	40.4	1.545	68.02	40.9	1.663
July	77.02	40.2	1.916	68.04	40.0	1.701	70.31	42.2	1.666	65.49	39.5	1.658	59.82	39.1	1.530	65.80	40.0	1.645

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.65	41.6	$1.506	$63.91	41.1	$1.555	$67.64	41.6	$1.626	$61.20	40.8	$1.500	$63.29	41.1	$1.540	$63.23	41.3	$1.531
1951: Average	66.70	41.3	1.615	69.58	41.0	1.697	75.03	41.8	1.795	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.693
1951: July	66.14	40.8	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	38.6	1.615	69.93	41.7	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
August	66.30	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	64.24	39.9	1.610	71.95	42.7	1.685	72.89	42.8	1.703
September	66.67	40.8	1.634	69.89	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.709
October	67.32	41.2	1.634	70.65	41.1	1.719	75.58	41.3	1.830	66.91	40.9	1.636	72.59	42.6	1.704	72.12	42.2	1.709
November	67.52	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.721	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.95	42.6	1.712	73.19	42.5	1.722
December	69.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.739
1952: January	69.26	41.8	1.657	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.660	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February	68.60	41.2	1.665	69.85	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.35	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.668	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April	67.77	40.1	1.690	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	40.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May	68.11	40.3	1.690	69.99	40.2	1.741	71.59	39.4	1.817	68.45	40.6	1.686	73.39	42.4	1.731	73.00	42.1	1.734
June	68.71	40.3	1.705	69.72	40.0	1.743	71.39	39.4	1.812	68.36	40.4	1.692	70.95	41.2	1.722	69.88	40.7	1.717
July	66.55	39.4	1.689	68.08	39.4	1.728	70.34	38.8	1.813	66.51	39.8	1.671	70.87	41.3	1.716	69.78	40.9	1.706

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued | Machinery (except electrical)

Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.16	40.6	$1.531	$62.14	41.1	$1.512	$64.22	41.3	$1.555	$58.15	41.5	$1.594	$64.76	41.7	$1.553	$67.21	41.8	$1.608
1951: Average	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.80	40.8	1.728	70.48	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.764
1951: July	70.09	42.3	1.657	68.59	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.69	39.5	1.739	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.754
August	71.56	42.8	1.672	70.05	41.6	1.684	67.06	39.8	1.685	68.76	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.664	75.94	43.0	1.766
September	74.38	43.7	1.702	70.68	41.6	1.699	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.755	70.27	42.0	1.673	77.24	43.2	1.788
October	73.73	43.5	1.695	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.52	40.5	1.766	71.32	42.4	1.682	77.85	43.4	1.794
November	73.53	43.2	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.797
December	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.09	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February	74.35	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.6	1.828
March	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	76.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.1	1.692	80.00	43.5	1.839
April	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.806	69.54	41.1	1.692	78.62	42.8	1.837
May	74.30	42.8	1.736	73.02	41.8	1.747	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.90	41.2	1.818	70.76	41.5	1.705	79.06	42.9	1.843
June	71.19	41.1	1.732	72.92	41.2	1.770	72.12	40.7	1.772	74.48	40.9	1.821	69.12	40.9	1.690	79.09	42.8	1.848
July	71.46	41.4	1.726	73.57	41.1	1.790	66.95	38.5	1.739	68.62	38.4	1.787	67.04	40.0	1.676	77.05	41.9	1.836

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$69.43	40.7	$1.706	$64.60	40.1	$1.611	$66.09	40.3	$1.640	$62.57	39.8	$1.572	$65.97	42.4	$1.556	$71.84	43.2	$1.656
1951: Average	79.79	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.78	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	83.55	46.8	1.828
1951: July	77.68	41.9	1.839	73.36	40.8	1.798	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	40.9	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.685	83.87	46.3	1.805
August	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	39.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.740	74.94	44.5	1.684	85.23	46.5	1.833
September	79.79	42.0	1.876	74.52	40.0	1.863	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.18	40.3	1.791	75.60	44.6	1.695	86.77	46.5	1.866
October	81.76	43.1	1.897	74.01	40.6	1.823	76.24	40.9	1.864	71.65	40.3	1.778	75.57	44.4	1.702	89.44	47.4	1.887
November	79.97	42.4	1.886	73.42	40.1	1.831	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.96	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December	83.58	43.7	1.912	76.55	41.2	1.858	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	46.3	1.738	90.20	47.6	1.895
1952: January	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.85	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.30	47.5	1.901
February	84.90	43.9	1.934	76.10	40.2	1.893	78.63	40.3	1.951	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March	83.29	43.0	1.937	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	76.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.4	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May	79.50	41.6	1.911	77.94	40.7	1.915	79.10	40.4	1.958	76.34	41.0	1.862	77.31	44.1	1.753	89.55	46.4	1.930
June	81.76	42.1	1.942	75.92	40.0	1.898	77.99	40.2	1.940	73.39	39.8	1.844	75.34	43.0	1.752	89.88	46.4	1.937
July	80.91	41.6	1.945	74.06	39.5	1.875	74.61	38.8	1.923	73.06	39.9	1.831	73.72	42.1	1.751	86.30	44.9	1.922

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$69.72	43.2	$1.614	$70.54	42.7	$1.652	$74.69	43.5	$1.717	$65.74	41.9	$1.569	$66.33	41.9	$1.583	$56.95	41.1	$1.629
1951: Average	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.99	45.2	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.740	73.58	41.9	1.756
1951: July	81.84	46.9	1.745	80.95	44.8	1.807	86.25	46.0	1.875	74.09	43.4	1.705	75.04	43.4	1.729	72.57	41.4	1.753
August	84.64	47.1	1.797	81.00	44.9	1.804	87.46	46.4	1.885	73.14	43.0	1.701	76.86	44.0	1.740	73.67	41.6	1.771
September	84.91	46.5	1.826	83.66	45.6	1.835	90.81	47.2	1.924	74.56	43.3	1.722	78.15	44.2	1.768	74.38	41.6	1.788
October	89.42	48.0	1.863	85.26	46.4	1.838	91.62	47.4	1.933	74.43	43.0	1.731	77.48	43.8	1.769	75.04	41.9	1.791
November	86.89	47.3	1.837	82.89	45.0	1.842	90.64	46.6	1.945	74.65	42.9	1.740	78.14	44.0	1.776	74.95	41.8	1.793
December	89.69	48.3	1.857	85.75	46.1	1.860	93.68	47.7	1.964	76.47	43.8	1.746	79.97	44.8	1.785	75.35	41.7	1.807
1952: January	90.59	48.6	1.864	84.64	45.7	1.852	94.00	47.5	1.979	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.90	44.2	1.785	75.24	41.5	1.813
February	89.39	47.7	1.874	85.97	45.9	1.873	92.70	46.7	1.985	76.47	43.4	1.762	79.07	44.1	1.793	75.04	41.3	1.817
March	89.77	47.6	1.886	86.67	46.1	1.880	94.32	46.9	2.011	77.25	43.4	1.780	79.02	43.8	1.804	75.72	41.4	1.829
April	88.08	46.9	1.878	83.37	44.7	1.865	92.61	46.1	2.009	75.71	42.7	1.773	77.45	43.1	1.797	74.85	40.9	1.830
May	88.45	46.9	1.886	84.66	45.2	1.873	94.78	46.6	2.034	76.23	42.9	1.777	78.60	43.4	1.811	74.05	40.4	1.833
June	88.26	46.6	1.894	84.98	45.3	1.876	95.00	46.5	2.043	76.49	42.9	1.783	78.99	43.4	1.820	75.19	40.8	1.843
July	84.28	44.9	1.877	80.93	43.7	1.852	92.19	45.3	2.035	74.17	41.6	1.783	75.98	42.0	1.809	74.05	40.6	1.824

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
1950: Average	$71.70	40.9	$1.753	$62.08	41.5	$1.496	$67.26	41.7	$1.613	$66.42	41.1	$1.616	$66.15	42.0	$1.575	$68.55	42.5	$1.613
1951: Average	78.81	41.5	1.899	68.00	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719	76.69	43.4	1.767
1951: July	77.87	40.9	1.904	67.20	42.0	1.600	70.04	40.0	1.751	69.24	39.5	1.753	72.85	42.5	1.714	75.97	42.8	1.775
August	79.22	41.5	1.909	67.49	42.0	1.607	69.54	39.6	1.756	68.72	39.2	1.753	73.49	42.7	1.721	77.39	43.6	1.775
September	80.48	41.4	1.944	67.45	42.0	1.606	71.32	40.5	1.761	70.26	39.9	1.761	74.13	42.8	1.732	76.46	43.1	1.774
October	81.17	41.5	1.956	68.42	42.6	1.606	71.73	40.5	1.771	70.25	39.8	1.765	74.82	43.1	1.736	77.20	43.3	1.783
November	81.62	41.6	1.962	68.51	42.5	1.612	72.41	40.7	1.779	71.44	40.0	1.786	74.00	42.6	1.737	75.28	42.2	1.784
December	81.91	41.6	1.969	68.51	41.9	1.635	74.04	41.2	1.797	72.80	40.4	1.802	75.86	43.4	1.748	76.70	42.8	1.792
1952: January	82.43	41.8	1.972	67.81	41.4	1.638	75.59	41.9	1.804	75.25	41.6	1.809	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.38	43.4	1.806
February	81.08	41.2	1.968	69.18	41.7	1.659	74.49	41.2	1.808	74.65	41.2	1.812	75.85	43.0	1.764	76.73	42.7	1.797
March	82.15	41.3	1.989	69.26	41.8	1.657	74.03	40.7	1.819	74.11	40.7	1.821	75.66	42.7	1.772	76.70	42.4	1.809
April	80.99	40.7	1.990	68.52	41.2	1.663	72.34	39.9	1.813	70.90	39.3	1.804	74.16	41.9	1.770	73.62	41.2	1.787
May	80.24	40.3	1.991	67.13	40.2	1.670	73.71	40.5	1.820	72.90	40.1	1.818	74.69	42.1	1.774	73.28	41.1	1.783
June	81.16	40.7	1.994	71.48	42.0	1.702	75.05	41.1	1.826	75.33	41.3	1.824	74.28	41.8	1.777	73.11	40.8	1.792
July	80.52	40.4	1.993	67.79	41.9	1.618	75.32	41.0	1.837	75.60	41.2	1.835	72.07	40.9	1.762	71.12	40.5	1.756

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1950: Average	$65.18	41.7	$1.563	$60.83	41.1	$1.480	$63.75	41.1	$1.551	$64.90	41.1	$1.579	$66.22	41.7	$1.588	$56.20	40.9	$1.374
1951: Average	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1951: July	71.91	42.2	1.704	66.13	40.4	1.637	70.87	41.3	1.716	72.18	41.2	1.752	70.02	40.9	1.712	60.34	39.7	1.520
August	72.38	42.4	1.707	66.34	40.8	1.626	72.11	42.0	1.717	73.58	41.9	1.756	68.88	40.0	1.722	60.34	40.2	1.501
September	74.08	42.6	1.739	68.06	41.5	1.640	73.01	42.3	1.726	74.48	42.2	1.765	70.08	40.3	1.739	62.75	41.2	1.523
October	74.81	42.8	1.748	68.27	41.5	1.645	73.26	42.3	1.732	74.70	42.3	1.766	70.32	40.3	1.745	63.87	41.5	1.539
November	75.90	43.1	1.761	69.10	41.8	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.30	42.4	1.776	70.86	40.4	1.754	65.02	42.0	1.548
December	78.15	44.2	1.768	69.97	42.0	1.666	74.81	42.7	1.752	75.95	42.8	1.787	72.99	41.1	1.776	64.69	41.6	1.555
1952: January	78.14	44.0	1.776	70.22	41.9	1.676	75.19	42.7	1.761	76.92	42.9	1.793	74.41	41.9	1.776	65.35	41.6	1.571
February	78.62	43.9	1.791	69.93	41.6	1.681	75.06	42.5	1.766	76.37	42.5	1.797	71.83	40.4	1.778	65.17	41.3	1.578
March	78.58	43.8	1.794	70.43	41.5	1.697	76.37	42.5	1.797	78.35	42.7	1.835	72.34	40.3	1.795	64.86	41.0	1.582
April	78.21	43.4	1.802	69.03	40.7	1.696	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.20	42.0	1.838	71.06	39.9	1.796	63.28	40.1	1.578
May	78.83	43.6	1.808	68.90	40.6	1.697	73.64	41.3	1.783	74.56	41.1	1.814	69.71	38.9	1.792	64.52	40.4	1.597
June	78.56	43.5	1.806	69.39	40.7	1.705	74.29	41.5	1.790	75.37	41.3	1.825	72.42	39.9	1.815	64.52	40.3	1.601
July	78.14	42.3	1.800	68.11	39.9	1.707	74.30	41.3	1.799	75.28	41.0	1.836	66.17	36.6	1.808	62.52	39.1	1.599

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.85	40.7	$1.323	$65.84	40.1	$1.642	$61.58	41.0	$1.502	$71.18	41.0	$1.736	$73.25	41.2	$1.778	$68.39	41.6	$1.644
1951: Average	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.52	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8	1.782
1951: July	57.35	39.2	1.463	76.27	42.8	1.782	64.55	39.6	1.630	74.33	39.9	1.863	73.30	37.9	1.934	77.48	43.7	1.773
August	57.26	39.9	1.435	76.24	43.1	1.769	64.28	40.0	1.607	76.36	40.9	1.867	76.31	39.5	1.932	77.48	43.6	1.777
September	59.40	40.8	1.456	78.76	44.2	1.782	66.10	40.7	1.624	77.43	41.1	1.884	77.53	39.8	1.948	79.28	43.9	1.806
October	60.41	40.9	1.477	80.42	44.8	1.795	65.61	40.4	1.624	77.14	40.9	1.886	77.34	39.7	1.948	78.07	43.3	1.803
November	60.98	41.4	1.473	81.33	44.3	1.836	66.26	40.5	1.636	77.05	40.7	1.893	76.44	39.1	1.955	79.85	43.9	1.819
December	61.14	41.2	1.484	81.08	43.9	1.847	68.89	41.6	1.656	79.48	41.7	1.906	79.91	40.4	1.978	80.57	44.1	1.827
1952: January	61.24	41.1	1.490	82.19	44.0	1.868	67.77	40.9	1.657	79.47	41.5	1.915	80.55	40.5	1.989	79.53	43.2	1.841
February	61.01	40.7	1.499	82.73	44.1	1.876	67.98	40.9	1.662	79.24	41.4	1.914	79.83	40.4	1.976	80.01	43.2	1.852
March	60.91	40.5	1.504	81.91	43.8	1.870	68.18	40.8	1.671	80.08	41.3	1.939	80.84	40.4	2.001	80.57	42.9	1.878
April	59.62	39.8	1.498	80.81	43.1	1.875	66.60	40.0	1.665	78.47	40.7	1.928	79.68	39.9	1.997	78.08	42.0	1.859
May	61.33	40.4	1.518	82.06	43.6	1.882	67.39	40.4	1.668	79.57	41.1	1.936	80.24	40.1	2.001	80.38	42.8	1.878
June	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.01	43.3	1.871	67.83	40.4	1.679	79.23	40.8	1.942	79.43	39.5	2.011	80.42	42.8	1.879
July	60.68	39.3	1.544	74.72	41.1	1.818	68.44	40.4	1.694	75.18	39.3	1.913	70.85	36.0	1.968	80.39	42.6	1.887

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.15	41.4	$1.622	$71.40	42.1	$1.696	$73.90	42.4	$1.743	$70.81	41.7	$1.698	$63.28	38.4	$1.648	$63.83	38.2	$1.671
1951: Average	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.930	78.53	43.7	1.797	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9	1.784
1951: July	78.78	43.4	1.746	86.24	45.7	1.887	92.16	48.1	1.916	76.00	42.6	1.784	71.59	40.4	1.772	72.40	40.4	1.792
August	78.86	43.3	1.752	84.00	44.8	1.875	90.49	47.5	1.905	75.84	42.7	1.776	71.96	40.2	1.790	72.66	40.1	1.812
September	77.66	43.7	1.777	85.61	44.8	1.911	87.33	45.2	1.932	78.29	43.4	1.804	71.52	40.0	1.788	72.10	39.9	1.807
October	76.42	43.1	1.773	83.20	43.4	1.917	86.33	44.8	1.927	79.35	43.6	1.820	73.57	40.2	1.830	74.23	40.1	1.851
November	77.95	43.5	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.37	39.1	1.851	72.97	39.0	1.871
December	78.13	43.5	1.796	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.5	1.830	74.72	40.5	1.845
1952: January	76.82	42.3	1.816	88.50	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7	1.859
February	78.40	42.7	1.836	85.66	44.8	1.912	87.36	44.8	1.950	79.75	43.2	1.846	74.32	40.0	1.858	75.04	40.0	1.877
March	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018	79.71	42.9	1.858	76.81	40.9	1.878	77.90	41.0	1.900
April	76.56	41.7	1.836	81.98	42.7	1.920	89.27	44.5	2.006	78.33	42.0	1.865	75.01	40.5	1.852	75.86	40.5	1.873
May	78.58	42.5	1.849	85.13	43.5	1.957	92.75	45.0	2.061	80.98	43.1	1.879	76.36	41.1	1.858	77.12	41.0	1.881
June	78.63	42.5	1.850	84.82	43.1	1.968	93.59	45.5	2.057	80.11	43.0	1.863	75.99	40.9	1.858	76.97	40.9	1.882
July	79.26	42.5	1.865	84.32	42.8	1.970	93.52	45.8	2.042	78.32	42.2	1.856	74.93	40.7	1.841	76.05	40.8	1.864

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$55.99	40.6	$1.379	$66.33	39.6	$1.675	$70.00	40.3	$1.737	$62.47	38.9	$1.606	$64.44	41.9	$1.538	$69.81	41.2	$1.476
1951: Average	60.79	40.1	1.516	75.99	40.9	1.858	81.16	41.6	1.951	70.48	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2	1.632
1951: July	60.80	40.4	1.505	75.82	40.7	1.863	82.43	41.8	1.972	70.98	39.9	1.779	66.85	41.7	1.603	68.18	41.8	1.631
August	60.86	40.2	1.514	77.05	40.7	1.893	82.45	41.6	1.982	71.20	39.6	1.798	67.82	42.1	1.611	68.51	41.9	1.635
September	62.52	40.7	1.536	76.96	40.7	1.891	82.05	41.8	1.963	71.68	39.6	1.810	68.91	42.3	1.629	69.93	42.2	1.657
October	62.55	40.3	1.552	77.06	40.9	1.884	82.75	41.9	1.975	71.06	39.9	1.781	71.13	42.9	1.658	70.26	42.3	1.661
November	63.48	39.9	1.591	78.49	40.6	1.884	81.93	41.8	1.960	70.66	39.3	1.798	71.05	42.6	1.668	70.98	42.5	1.670
December	65.53	40.3	1.626	77.81	40.8	1.907	83.76	41.9	1.999	71.05	39.3	1.808	73.48	44.0	1.670	71.70	42.6	1.683
1952: January	63.99	39.6	1.616	76.79	41.0	1.873	81.61	41.7	1.957	72.19	40.4	1.787	68.80	41.9	1.642	71.02	42.1	1.687
February	63.40	39.5	1.605	78.12	41.4	1.887	81.90	42.0	1.950	74.22	40.8	1.819	68.72	41.5	1.656	71.02	41.7	1.703
March	62.84	39.5	1.591	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.62	41.6	1.962	75.56	41.1	1.839	70.39	41.8	1.684	71.47	41.7	1.714
April	63.28	39.5	1.602	76.25	40.3	1.892	78.74	40.4	1.949	73.57	40.2	1.830	70.69	42.1	1.679	70.71	41.4	1.708
May	66.13	41.1	1.609	76.11	40.4	1.884	81.32	41.7	1.950	72.10	39.7	1.816	71.28	42.2	1.689	71.81	41.8	1.718
June	65.81	40.6	1.621	77.26	40.3	1.917	82.31	41.3	1.993	73.05	39.7	1.840	73.40	42.8	1.715	72.23	41.8	1.728
July	64.63	39.6	1.632	74.31	39.8	1.867	80.43	41.5	1.938	70.86	39.0	1.817	73.96	43.1	1.716	70.89	41.0	1.729

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Instruments and related products—Continued: Ophthalmic goods: Avg. wkly. earnings	Ophthalmic goods: Avg. wkly. hours	Ophthalmic goods: Avg. hrly. earnings	Photographic apparatus: Avg. wkly. earnings	Photographic apparatus: Avg. wkly. hours	Photographic apparatus: Avg. hrly. earnings	Watches and clocks: Avg. wkly. earnings	Watches and clocks: Avg. wkly. hours	Watches and clocks: Avg. hrly. earnings	Professional and scientific instruments: Avg. wkly. earnings	Professional and scientific instruments: Avg. wkly. hours	Professional and scientific instruments: Avg. hrly. earnings	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.88	40.7	$1.250	$65.59	41.2	$1.592	$53.25	39.8	$1.338	$63.01	41.7	$1.511	$54.04	41.0	$1.318
1951: Average	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.418
1951: July	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.8	1.760	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.672	56.46	39.9	1.415
August	55.23	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.5	1.684	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.33	43.0	1.710	57.61	40.4	1.426
October	56.11	40.6	1.382	73.33	41.9	1.750	59.52	40.3	1.477	73.92	43.1	1.715	58.18	40.6	1.433
November	58.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.3	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727	58.71	40.6	1.446
December	55.14	39.9	1.382	74.96	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742	60.53	41.4	1.462
1952: January	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.52	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743	59.94	41.0	1.462
February	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.788	59.86	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.762	60.18	40.8	1.475
March	57.20	40.0	1.430	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761	60.57	40.9	1.481
April	57.49	40.2	1.430	76.62	41.8	1.833	59.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756	59.31	40.1	1.479
May	57.73	40.2	1.436	76.71	41.6	1.844	59.40	40.0	1.485	75.27	42.5	1.771	60.39	40.5	1.491
June	53.44	37.4	1.429	76.64	41.7	1.838	60.13	40.3	1.492	76.58	42.9	1.785	60.36	40.4	1.494
July	51.48	36.1	1.426	74.98	41.2	1.820	57.58	38.8	1.484	75.76	42.3	1.791	59.48	40.0	1.487

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Year and month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware: Avg. wkly. earnings	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware: Avg. wkly. hours	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware: Avg. hrly. earnings	Jewelry and findings: Avg. wkly. earnings	Jewelry and findings: Avg. wkly. hours	Jewelry and findings: Avg. hrly. earnings	Silverware and plated ware: Avg. wkly. earnings	Silverware and plated ware: Avg. wkly. hours	Silverware and plated ware: Avg. hrly. earnings	Toys and sporting goods: Avg. wkly. earnings	Toys and sporting goods: Avg. wkly. hours	Toys and sporting goods: Avg. hrly. earnings	Costume jewelry, buttons, notions: Avg. wkly. earnings	Costume jewelry, buttons, notions: Avg. wkly. hours	Costume jewelry, buttons, notions: Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.45	42.8	$1.389	$54.25	41.6	$1.304	$64.08	43.8	$1.463	$50.98	40.4	$1.262	$49.82	40.0	$1.238
1951: Average	62.11	41.6	1.493	68.21	41.7	1.396	65.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1951: July	58.59	39.4	1.487	64.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.353
August	59.23	39.5	1.500	65.28	39.6	1.396	62.69	39.4	1.591	52.72	39.2	1.345	52.63	38.9	1.353
September	61.53	40.8	1.508	67.25	41.1	1.393	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.35	39.9	1.337
October	62.14	40.8	1.523	69.27	41.3	1.435	64.68	40.3	1.605	54.26	39.9	1.360	53.53	39.8	1.345
November	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.8	1.370	54.04	39.3	1.375
December	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.9	1.469	69.25	42.2	1.641	56.17	40.7	1.380	54.20	40.0	1.355
1952: January	63.55	41.4	1.535	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409	54.48	40.0	1.362
February	63.47	41.0	1.548	60.44	41.6	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410	54.54	40.1	1.360
March	64.35	41.3	1.558	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.653	58.14	41.0	1.418	55.43	40.4	1.372
April	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.93	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410	53.92	39.1	1.379
May	63.43	40.4	1.570	60.48	41.0	1.475	65.99	39.9	1.654	57.87	41.1	1.408	54.84	39.4	1.392
June	64.74	41.0	1.579	62.01	41.7	1.487	67.27	40.5	1.661	57.73	40.8	1.415	55.46	39.7	1.397
July	63.76	40.2	1.586	59.72	40.0	1.493	67.27	40.4	1.665	56.19	39.6	1.419	52.83	38.9	1.358

Manufacturing—Con.

Transportation and public utilities

Year and month	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.: Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Avg. wkly. earnings	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Avg. wkly. hours	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Avg. hrly. earnings	Class I railroads [4]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Class I railroads [4]: Avg. wkly. hours	Class I railroads [4]: Avg. hrly. earnings	Local railways and bus lines [4]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Local railways and bus lines [4]: Avg. wkly. hours	Local railways and bus lines [4]: Avg. hrly. earnings	Communication: Telephone [6]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Telephone [6]: Avg. wkly. hours	Telephone [6]: Avg. hrly. earnings	Switchboard operating employees [7]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Switchboard operating employees [7]: Avg. wkly. hours	Switchboard operating employees [7]: Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$54.91	41.1	$1.336	$63.20	40.8	$1.549	$68.96	45.0	$1.488	$54.38	38.9	$1.398	$46.65	37.5	$1.244
1951: Average	59.20	41.2	1.437	*69.78	*41.0	*1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.84	37.7	1.314
1951: July	57.85	40.4	1.432	69.81	40.1	1.741	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.77	38.7	1.312
August	58.22	40.6	1.434	72.54	42.1	1.723	72.72	46.2	1.574	58.84	39.2	1.501	50.03	37.9	1.320
September	58.89	40.7	1.447	68.82	39.1	1.760	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522	51.23	38.2	1.341
October	59.43	40.9	1.453	72.74	42.0	1.732	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.94	39.1	1.533	51.48	37.8	1.362
November	59.84	40.9	1.463	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.392
December	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.336
1952: January	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February	61.50	41.0	1.500	76.69	42.7	1.796	73.52	46.5	1.581	59.83	38.5	1.554	50.33	36.9	1.364
March	61.55	40.9	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540	49.31	36.8	1.340
April	60.49	40.3	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.759	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545	43.30	32.1	1.349
May	61.44	40.5	1.517	70.57	39.8	1.773	76.17	46.9	1.624	60.60	38.7	1.566	52.11	37.6	1.386
June	61.26	40.3	1.520	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.42	47.2	1.619	60.92	39.1	1.558	51.90	37.8	1.373
July	61.01	40.3	1.514	------	------	------	77.67	47.3	1.642	62.37	39.4	1.583	53.25	38.2	1.394

See footnotes at end of tabe.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [2]			Telegraph [3]			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	$64.19	44.7	$1.436	$66.60	41.6	$1.601	$67.81	41.6	$1.630	$63.37	41.5	$1.527
1951: Average	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.645
1951: July	82.78	43.0	1.925	71.23	44.8	1.590	71.82	42.0	1.710	73.25	42.1	1.740	67.44	41.4	1.629
August	82.58	42.9	1.925	70.47	44.6	1.580	71.73	41.9	1.712	72.96	42.1	1.733	67.45	41.3	1.634
September	83.83	43.1	1.945	72.33	44.4	1.629	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	69.35	41.8	1.659
October	83.54	42.6	1.961	72.34	44.3	1.633	72.92	42.1	1.732	72.85	41.7	1.747	71.39	42.7	1.672
November	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.686
December	83.91	42.7	1.965	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.56	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.688
February	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.90	43.9	1.615	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.700
March	83.39	41.8	1.995	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693
April	76.55	38.7	1.978	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.2	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.699
May	83.99	42.1	1.995	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704
June	85.75	42.6	2.013	72.27	44.5	1.624	74.49	41.2	1.808	75.67	41.1	1.841	71.62	41.4	1.730
July	87.50	42.6	2.054	72.71	44.8	1.623	74.63	41.3	1.807	76.09	41.4	1.838	71.30	41.0	1.739

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.			Trade								
	Other public utilities—Con.						Retail trade					
	Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.02	41.6	$1.611	$60.36	40.7	$1.483	$47.63	40.5	$1.176	$35.95	36.8	$0.977	$41.56	38.2	$1.088
1951: Average	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.51	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029	44.11	37.8	1.167
1951: July	72.80	42.2	1.725	64.55	40.7	1.586	51.49	40.8	1.262	38.51	37.1	1.038	44.81	38.1	1.176
August	73.04	42.1	1.735	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030	44.27	37.9	1.168
September	74.80	42.5	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036	44.29	37.6	1.178
October	74.02	42.2	1.754	65.44	40.8	1.604	50.43	39.8	1.267	36.56	35.6	1.027	43.57	37.3	1.168
November	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	49.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	35.1	1.029	43.28	36.8	1.176
December	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.58	41.1	1.620	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.82	37.0	1.014	46.49	39.4	1.180
1952: January	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	51.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	35.8	1.069	45.27	37.2	1.217
February	73.62	41.5	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	35.9	1.043	43.67	37.1	1.177
March	74.29	41.5	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	50.90	39.8	1.279	37.20	35.8	1.039	43.63	37.1	1.176
April	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.49	40.1	1.658	50.97	39.7	1.284	37.04	36.0	1.029	43.94	37.3	1.178
May	74.62	41.5	1.798	66.94	40.4	1.657	51.68	39.6	1.305	37.91	35.7	1.062	44.71	37.1	1.205
June	74.90	41.2	1.818	67.68	40.6	1.667	53.02	40.2	1.319	39.16	36.5	1.073	45.78	37.4	1.224
July	74.98	41.4	1.811	68.05	40.7	1.672	53.25	40.4	1.318	39.20	36.6	1.071	45.47	37.3	1.219

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade					
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$51.79	40.4	$1.282	$61.65	43.7	$1.349	$40.70	36.5	$1.115	$56.12	43.5	$1.290	$54.62	43.8	$1.247
1951: Average	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.169	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.64	43.6	1.345
1951: July	55.44	41.1	1.349	66.91	45.3	1.477	42.71	36.5	1.170	59.62	43.2	1.380	59.67	44.2	1.350
August	55.23	41.0	1.347	67.18	45.3	1.483	42.47	36.8	1.154	59.47	43.0	1.383	59.48	43.9	1.355
September	54.24	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.45	36.1	1.176	60.07	43.0	1.397	59.69	43.7	1.366
October	53.90	39.6	1.361	67.24	45.4	1.481	42.49	35.8	1.187	60.50	43.0	1.407	60.18	43.8	1.374
November	54.35	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.23	42.9	1.404	59.10	43.2	1.368
December	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.4	1.477	43.31	36.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431	59.60	43.6	1.367
1952: January	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.68	44.9	1.485	43.64	36.1	1.209	59.45	42.8	1.389	58.65	43.0	1.364
February	54.45	39.4	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.497	42.76	35.9	1.191	59.72	42.9	1.392	59.36	43.2	1.374
March	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.74	45.1	1.502	41.83	35.6	1.175	59.24	42.8	1.384	59.21	43.0	1.377
April	55.16	39.6	1.393	69.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	35.6	1.207	58.96	42.6	1.384	60.36	43.3	1.394
May	55.12	39.2	1.406	71.08	45.3	1.569	42.48	35.4	1.200	60.51	42.7	1.417	59.96	43.2	1.338
June	56.92	40.0	1.423	72.18	45.6	1.583	43.90	36.1	1.216	61.45	42.7	1.439	61.77	43.9	1.407
July	57.15	40.3	1.418	71.48	45.5	1.571	43.83	36.4	1.204	61.10	42.7	1.431	61.95	44.0	1.408

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1950: Average	$46.44	$81.48	$58.49	$33.85	43.9	$0.771	$35.47	41.2	$0.861	$41.69	41.2	$1.012	$92.79
1951: Average	50.32	83.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.82	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.062	83.95
1951: July	50.50	77.67	62.09	35.46	43.4	.817	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.6	1.064	84.13
August	50.28	79.14	61.01	35.29	43.3	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.66	40.3	1.058	83.32
September	50.36	81.78	60.91	35.78	42.9	.834	37.87	41.3	.917	44.72	41.6	1.075	83.98
October	50.78	85.20	61.32	35.91	42.9	.837	37.73	41.1	.918	44.36	41.5	1.069	85.09
November	51.13	83.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.93	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.68
December	51.81	83.09	62.25	36.81	43.2	.852	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	86.19
1952: January	52.05	82.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.852	38.55	41.5	.929	44.08	40.7	1.083	89.35
February	52.14	83.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.855	37.96	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	90.25
March	52.30	81.34	63.22	36.38	42.5	.856	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.082	90.47
April	52.03	82.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.858	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.095	89.00
May	52.12	81.54	62.55	36.76	42.6	.863	39.00	41.4	.942	46.41	42.0	1.105	90.52
June	52.01	80.71	63.31	37.15	42.8	.868	39.55	41.9	.944	47.01	42.5	1.106	91.32
July	52.55	81.58	64.72	37.23	42.6	.874	38.93	41.2	.945	44.79	40.5	1.106	93.30

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[3] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[5] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

[6] Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

[9] Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

[4] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337. Hours and earnings data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1951 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1951 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[2] New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are $70.52, 43.8 hours, and $1.610; November—$70.31, 43.7 hours, and $1.609; December—$70.47, 43.8 hours, and $1.609.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

*Preliminary.

†Data are not available because of work stoppage.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$23.86	$23.58	$23.58	$17.69	$17.69	1951: October	$65.41	$34.69	$80.62	$42.76	$37.73	$20.01
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	November	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	December	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79							
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	1952: January	66.91	35.17	86.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	February	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08
1951: Average	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	March	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
							April	65.87	34.70	66.68	35.12	38.47	20.26
1951: July	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27	May	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
August	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03	June [2]	67.06	35.16	64.27	33.69	39.55	20.73
September	65.49	34.99	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17	July [2]	65.80	34.28	62.27	32.44	38.93	20.28

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.99	43.57	33.42
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	35.28	30.93
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.63	31.44
1950: Average	59.83	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1951: Average	64.88	271.9	54.18	29.02	61.41	32.89
1951: July	$64.24	269.2	$53.87	$28.87	$60.94	$32.68
August	64.32	269.6	53.93	28.90	61.01	32.69
September	65.49	274.5	54.85	29.22	61.95	33.00
October	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
November	65.85	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.95	32.66
December	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1952: January	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
February	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
March	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
April	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
May	66.65	279.3	54.65	28.74	62.58	32.91
June [2]	67.06	281.1	54.97	28.82	62.91	32.98
July [2]	65.80	275.8	54.00	28.13	61.92	32.26

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	.953	152.1	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.328	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437
1951: July	$1.598	$1.546	244.2	$1.682	$1.622	$1.488	$1.444
August	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481	1.441
September	1.613	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.489	1.444
October	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491	1.450
November	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
December	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1952: January	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
February	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
March	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
April	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
May	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
June [3]	1.660	1.604	253.4	1.749	1.686	1.541	1.497
July [3]	1.649	1.601	252.9	1.734	1.683	1.543	1.502

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [2]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.8	134.4	127.8	94.9	84.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	134.1	87 0
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	116.9	103 2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.1	103 8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	106.3	104.1	107.2	104.0
1942: Average	116.0	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122 9	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124 1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	138 8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	149 9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149 9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96 7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154 6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.8
1951: Average	185.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144 1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	165.4
1950: January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155 *
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	*181.6*	*221.6*	*199.7*	*136.0*	*144.6*	*97.2*	*201.8*	*158.9*	*208.9*	*163 7*
August 15	185.5	227.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
August 15	*188.6*	*230.4*	*205.9*	*139.5*	*146.0*	*97.5*	*204.0*	*167.8*	*212.7*	*166 8*
September 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
September 15	*186.5*	*226.5*	*210.7*	*140.0*	*146.5*	*97.5*	*204.8*	*167.8*	*213.8*	*167.3*
October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
October 15	*187.8*	*229.9*	*211.0*	*140.8*	*146.8*	*97.4*	*206.5*	*166.3*	*213.0*	*168.1*
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.6	168.4
November 15	*189.5*	*232.1*	*209.0*	*141.4*	*147.0*	*97.4*	*206.7*	*166.3*	*212.5*	*169 9*
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169 1
December 15	*190.0*	*233.9*	*209.1*	*141.8*	*147.1*	*97.5*	*207.0*	*166.3*	*211.8*	*170.5*
1952: January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
January 15	*190.2*	*234.6*	*206.7*	*142.2*	*147.2*	*97.6*	*207.1*	*166.3*	*210.5*	*171.1*
February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
February 15	*188.5*	*229.1*	*206.1*	*142.5*	*147.3*	*97.8*	*207.1*	*166.3*	*210.0*	*171.5*
March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.3	207.6	170.7
March 15	*188.4*	*229.2*	*205.6*	*142.9*	*147.4*	*97.8*	*207.1*	*166.3*	*209.2*	*172.0*
April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.3	206.2	171.1
April 15	*189.6*	*232.3*	*205.0*	*143.2*	*147.2*	*98.1*	*206.8*	*166.3*	*207.7*	*172.4*
May 15	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	203.1	156.3	205.4	171.4
May 15	*190.4*	*234.6*	*204.4*	*143.7*	*146.5*	*98.3*	*201.8*	*166.3*	*207.0*	*172.9*
June 15	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.3	204.4	172.3
June 15	*191.1*	*236.0*	*204.0*	*144.0*	*146.9*	*98.7*	*202.1*	*166.3*	*205.7*	*173.9*
July 15	190.8	234.9	201.4	141.9	146.4	98.3	208.4	162.1	204.2	173.0
July 15	*192.4*	*239.1*	*203.3*	*144.3*	*147.8*	*98.7*	*205.6*	*162.1*	*205.8*	*174.4*
August 15	191.1	235.5	201.1	142.3	147.3	99.0	209.0	164.2	204.2	173.2
August 15	*192.5*	*238.4*	*202.7*	*134.7*	*148.7*	*99.2*	*206.5*	*164.2*	*203.5*	*174.7*

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the index is given in the following reports: Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421), and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. See also General Note below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[3] Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951–52 are shown in italics in tables D–1, D–2, D–5 and for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	*Aug. 15, 1952*
Average	191.1	190.8	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	181.5	170.2	*192.5*
Atlanta, Ga.	198.4	(2)	(2)	194.4	(2)	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	*197.7*
Baltimore, Md.	(2)	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)
Birmingham, Ala.	196.5	196.7	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	188.2	171.6	*201.1*
Boston, Mass.	183.0	183.1	180.4	179.9	178.9	178.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	173.5	165.5	*185.2*
Buffalo, N. Y.	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	188.8	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.	196.7	195.9	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	185.4	175.1	*198.9*
Cincinnati, Ohio	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	182.3	170.5	*192.4*
Cleveland, Ohio	194.2	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	*195.4*
Denver, Colo.	(2)	192.8	(2)	(2)	191.1	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.	194.2	193.5	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	184.2	173.5	*195.4*
Houston, Tex.	196.0	195.1	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	190.1	178.8	*195.5*
Indianapolis, Ind.	(2)	192.1	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.	(2)	(2)	196.2	(2)	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo.	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.	192.0	192.1	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	181.3	169.3	*189.6*
Manchester, N. H.	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn.	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.	199.2	(2)	(2)	198.1	(2)	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	*199.6*
Minneapolis, Minn.	(2)	(2)	190.3	(2)	(2)	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	*194.7*
New York, N. Y.	185.7	185.9	183.6	183.2	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	177.8	167.0	*186.2*
Norfolk, Va.	195.7	(2)	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	[3]192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	*196.6*
Philadelphia, Pa.	191.2	191.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	181.0	169.1	*192.5*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	192.9	192.1	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	183.4	171.8	*194.4*
Portland, Maine	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Oreg.	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.	(2)	185.8	(2)	(2)	184.5	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.	(2)	(2)	196.3	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.	(2)	202.0	(2)	(2)	199.6	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa.	189.4	(2)	(2)	186.3	(2)	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	183.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	*193.2*
Seattle, Wash.	195.9	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	193.9	(2)	(2)	*197.8*
Washington, D. C.	187.4	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	*188.6*

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952
Average	235.5	234.9	201.1	201.4	142.3	141.9	147.3	146.4	99.0	98.3	204.2	204.2	173.2	173.0
Atlanta, Ga	238.0	236.1	214.2	(1)	153.0	(2)	159.3	157.8	85.9	85.8	212.7	(1)	183.3	(1)
Baltimore, Md	240.9	248.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.3	152.2	115.6	115.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	230.8	235.5	212.7	211.4	207.4	(2)	137.8	137.5	79.4	79.4	195.5	194.8	171.1	171.2
Boston, Mass	225.5	225.9	185.1	186.1	(2)	(2)	166.3	165.9	118.6	118.5	193.0	193.0	166.5	166.1
Buffalo, N. Y	229.7	228.3	(1)	198.0	(2)	141.4	154.6	154.6	110.0	110.0	(1)	208.3	(1)	178.4
Chicago, Ill	241.8	239.9	203.5	203.0	(2)	(2)	138.7	138.7	83.5	83.5	194.0	194.1	176.5	176.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	239.7	239.1	199.2	199.8	(2)	(2)	154.6	153.5	104.3	104.3	187.3	189.8	172.9	172.9
Cleveland, Ohio	245.5	245.5	200.3	(1)	153.3	(2)	153.6	150.2	107.0	105.6	183.9	(1)	169.1	(1)
Denver, Colo	237.7	237.7	(1)	201.2	(2)	165.4	114.6	114.6	69.7	69.7	(1)	226.1	(1)	170.2
Detroit, Mich	235.3	237.2	195.7	195.1	(2)	148.1	155.7	155.5	88.9	88.8	219.2	220.7	187.5	183.9
Houston, Tex	242.8	239.7	216.8	217.6	173.0	(2)	103.1	103.1	86.3	86.3	202.9	202.2	172.9	172.9
Indianapolis, Ind	235.6	232.0	(1)	192.5	(2)	148.9	161.7	161.7	84.5	84.5	(1)	192.8	(1)	179.4
Jacksonville, Fla	244.6	240.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.6	143.5	84.8	84.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	220.6	220.2	(1)	194.9	(2)	151.4	134.9	134.4	71.8	71.6	(1)	191.8	(1)	178.0
Los Angeles, Calif	235.3	235.7	195.2	196.9	169.3	(2)	100.9	100.9	95.3	95.3	200.5	200.8	172.0	172.0
Manchester, N. H	230.6	228.6	(1)	193.7	(2)	138.3	173.5	177.1	113.0	119.8	(1)	213.2	(1)	162.7
Memphis, Tenn	243.7	236.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	240.1	237.6	202.7	(1)	178.0	(2)	152.4	152.1	99.2	99.2	217.1	(1)	170.9	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	225.0	226.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	150.7	150.8	86.2	86.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala	236.0	235.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.0	131.1	85.1	85.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La	248.7	246.6	207.7	(1)	144.3	(2)	112.0	113.2	74.1	73.1	205.6	(1)	153.9	(1)
New York, N. Y	232.5	233.2	204.0	204.0	(2)	119.3	180.0	146.5	106.8	102.9	193.8	194.0	173.1	173.6
Norfolk, Va	244.0	242.0	190.8	(1)	163.4	(2)	162.0	161.0	100.3	100.1	201.3	(1)	170.5	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	235.4	235.1	194.5	196.1	132.7	(2)	150.5	149.9	104.2	104.2	210.5	208.5	174.0	174.1
Pittsburgh, Pa	240.9	237.3	226.5	226.7	(2)	132.1	149.6	149.6	111.6	111.6	206.2	207.9	169.6	169.6
Portland, Maine	222.9	222.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	163.4	163.4	112.5	112.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg	251.6	250.5	(1)	197.4	(2)	160.0	138.5	138.1	97.5	97.5	(1)	194.8	(1)	178.0
Richmond, Va	224.1	220.7	(1)	203.2	(2)	157.1	149.4	148.7	102.2	102.2	(1)	217.2	(1)	160.7
St. Louis, Mo	249.0	248.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	144.2	143.6	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	241.7	243.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga	252.0	247.3	(1)	207.3	(2)	171.7	170.1	170.1	123.9	123.9	(1)	213.8	(1)	176.8
Scranton, Pa	237.7	237.7	211.3	(1)	126.1	(2)	160.3	158.7	103.5	103.5	181.6	(1)	161.1	(1)
Seattle, Wash	239.0	239.2	201.6	(1)	163.7	(2)	129.3	129.3	88.5	88.5	206.3	(1)	178.9	(1)
Washington, D. C	233.1	232.2	220.2	(1)	128.2	(2)	156.0	155.3	111.2	111.2	212.3	(1)	175.4	(1)

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen [2]	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129.4	136.1	169.5	.....	173.6	124.8	178.4	131.5	126.2	173.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.4	141.7	210.8	.....	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131.0	143.8	169.0	.....	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.9	82.3	103.5	.....	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	.....	95.1	92.3	93.3	93.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	.....	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	98.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	.....	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.8	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	.....	104.2	97.9	108.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	.....	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	108.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	.....	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	.....	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	128.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	.....	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	.....	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	.....	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	123.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	.....	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	.....	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	.....	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	.....	201.5	168.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	.....	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	198.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	.....	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	145.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	.....	209.1	146.0	238.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	.....	217.2	143.3	223.9	260.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	248.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	.....	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.8	140.1	174.3
1951: Average	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	215.7	288.8	192.1	352.0	206.0	211.3	217.9	98.6	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6
June	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	292.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	254.4	345.2	175.2	186.1
July	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	250.7	344.8	168.8	188.0
August	227.0	188.7	275.0	276.6	310.1	222.6	292.0	194.4	356.4	205.9	225.8	208.9	98.0	209.1	165.8	248.5	345.2	162.7	188.3
September	227.3	189.4	275.6	277.6	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.1	353.2	206.4	239.3	205.1	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	188.2
October	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0
November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.6	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	188.7
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	236.5	95.0	255.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	188.4
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	192.6	351.8	215.8	184.3	241.4	95.0	263.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9
February	227.5	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.5	351.8	217.0	166.5	225.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1
March	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.5	190.7	347.6	215.7	161.3	232.1	92.5	248.4	163.9	236.3	347.1	145.6	184.3
April	230.0	191.1	266.7	268.1	311.2	198.7	283.1	188.8	346.3	212.6	165.9	247.2	91.5	272.8	163.5	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2
May	230.8	193.8	266.0	271.7	310.8	208.6	287.1	175.4	345.3	210.6	164.0	253.8	88.7	283.4	163.7	236.8	346.6	139.9	187.3
June	231.5	193.3	270.6	275.9	310.9	219.4	291.8	181.9	343.9	209.8	169.1	250.0	90.0	278.1	162.3	237.1	346.5	140.1	187.7
July	234.9	194.4	270.4	274.1	308.0	219.3	290.3	187.4	342.1	212.3	208.7	253.2	90.1	283.0	162.4	238.9	346.4	140.6	188.9
August	235.5	194.2	277.5	280.3	307.8	237.0	290.8	197.8	339.8	213.8	217.2	242.3	90.8	265.3	162.6	241.4	346.6	141.4	189.9

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1950 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1055, Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 8. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

[2] December 1950=100.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

(1935–39=100)

City	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	June 1950	*Aug. 1939*
United States	235.5	234.9	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	203.1	*138.4*
Atlanta, Ga	238.0	236.1	236.5	228.2	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	195.4	*141.4*
Baltimore, Md	249.9	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.8	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	215.6	*152.8*
Birmingham, Ala	230.8	225.5	217.4	216.4	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	192.2	*136.2*
Boston, Mass	225.5	225.9	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.5	196.1	*127.4*
Bridgeport, Conn	235.2	238.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	204.0	*138.3*
Buffalo, N. Y	229.7	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	199.0	*136.4*
Butte, Mont	232.8	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	203.0	*137.5*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	238.7	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	208.6	*145.0*
Charleston, S. C	232.2	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	188.0	*133.0*
Chicago, Ill	241.8	239.9	239.2	239.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	208.4	*145.3*
Cincinnati, Ohio	239.7	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	205.1	*141.1*
Cleveland, Ohio	245.5	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	211.2	*148.3*
Columbus, Ohio	220.3	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	209.6	207.8	207.3	183.9	*134.8*
Dallas, Tex	237.4	233.7	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.8	230.9	201.5	*140.8*
Denver, Colo	237.7	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	206.9	*145.9*
Detroit, Mich	235.3	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.8	230.5	228.4	228.9	202.9	*137.9*
Fall River, Mass	227.6	228.6	225.2	224.4	220.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	200.7	*138.1*
Houston, Tex	242.8	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	208.1	*145.9*
Indianapolis, Ind	235.6	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	198.1	*142.6*
Jackson, Miss [1]	232.8	229.7	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	224.8	201.0	*134.5*
Jacksonville, Fla	244.6	240.1	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	205.8	*147.8*
Kansas City, Mo	220.6	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	189.2	*132.9*
Knoxville, Tenn [1]	263.4	256.6	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	223.1	*166.9*
Little Rock, Ark	233.6	230.4	228.7	226.5	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	228.4	224.4	223.0	222.9	200.1	*139.7*
Los Angeles, Calif	235.3	235.7	235.4	235.7	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	233.3	232.3	201.6	*152.5*
Louisville, Ky	224.4	221.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	192.0	*138.7*
Manchester, N. H	230.6	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.8	222.8	219.8	221.9	200.6	*134.6*
Memphis, Tenn	243.7	236.8	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	208.3	*150.2*
Milwaukee, Wis	240.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	229.2	206.6	*143.0*
Minneapolis, Minn	225.0	226.4	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.5	194.1	*136.2*
Mobile, Ala	236.0	235.2	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	200.1	*138.6*
Newark, N. J	230.0	230.2	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	226.4	225.3	225.0	203.3	*138.0*
New Haven, Conn	229.4	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	199.8	*138.7*
New Orleans, La	248.7	246.6	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	235.9	240.6	240.8	212.9	*150.9*
New York, N. Y	232.5	233.2	226.9	227.4	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	203.7	*138.7*
Norfolk, Va	244.0	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	208.0	*146.3*
Omaha, Nebr	227.3	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	223.3	219.6	220.0	197.2	*140.2*
Peoria, Ill	245.9	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.8	235.6	235.6	236.9	216.8	*151.9*
Philadelphia, Pa	235.4	235.1	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	201.4	*136.2*
Pittsburgh, Pa	240.9	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	207.5	*143.2*
Portland, Maine	222.9	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	193.0	*135.1*
Portland, Oreg	251.6	250.5	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	219.1	*152.0*
Providence, R. I	241.3	241.8	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	207.9	*145.9*
Richmond, Va	224.1	220.7	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	195.2	*130.0*
Rochester, N. Y	231.0	232.0	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	196.4	*133.7*
St. Louis, Mo	249.0	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	210.2	*154.0*
St. Paul, Minn	223.3	224.1	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	218.1	216.2	192.5	*125.3*
Salt Lake City, Utah	237.3	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	202.2	*141.9*
San Francisco, Calif	241.7	243.0	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	211.1	*147.0*
Savannah, Ga	252.0	247.3	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	208.3	*155.1*
Scranton, Pa	237.7	237.7	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	204.2	*141.3*
Seattle, Wash	239.0	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	208.6	*138.3*
Springfield, Ill	246.9	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.9	211.8	*149.4*
Washington, D. C	233.1	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	224.0	222.6	201.9	*139.0*
Wichita, Kans [1]	250.9	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	209.4	*156.3*
Winston-Salem, N. C [1]	228.6	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	197.3	*130.5*

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Aug. 1952	Indexes 1935–39=100												
		Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	*Cents* 52.1	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	190.8
Corn flakes	12 ounces	22.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	208.8	203.9	176.5
Corn meal	pound	10.4	220.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	181.9
Rice [1]	do	18.3	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	93.1
Rolled oats [2]	20 ounces	18.2	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white [3]	pound	16.2	190.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	163.9
Vanilla cookies	7 ounces	23.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	191.7
Layer cake [4] [5]	pound	49.6	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.6	107.9	107.1	------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak	do	111.8	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	325.3	323.2	287.9
Rib roast	do	85.7	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	290.6	289.5	264.1
Chuck roast	do	71.8	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	278.2
Frankfurters [4]	do	64.7	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	------
Hamburger [3]	do	63.4	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets	do	126.8	316.5	318.2	328.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	330.1	319.8	271.2
Pork:															
Chops	do	92.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	229.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	243.5
Bacon, sliced	do	70.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	168.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	161.9
Ham, whole	do	70.3	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.4	215.8
Salt pork	do	37.6	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	183.6	186.2	184.9	160.8
Lamb:															
Leg	do	83.7	295.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	280.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	296.9	296.7	272.4
Poultry	------	------	197.8	187.4	181.9	178.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	195.1	194.4	183.1
Frying chickens:															
Dressed [6]	do	50.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ready-to-cook [6]	do	62.1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen [7]	------	------	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	268.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [8]	do	45.7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Haddock fillet, frozen [8]	do	50.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Salmon, pink [7]	16-ounce can	55.5	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	473.1	477.4	489.1	503.1	508.2	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter	pound	84.0	230.6	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	196.4
Cheese, American process	do	60.5	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	261.2	258.3	259.4	259.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)	quart	24.2	197.0	195.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	188.3	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery)	do	22.7	198.3	196.0	192.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	162.0
Ice cream [4]	pint	31.4	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	------
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	14.9	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.7	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh	dozen	75.7	217.2	208.7	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	168.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	239.3	225.8	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries [4]	12 ounces	39.5	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	95.1	95.6	98.8	------
Orange juice [4]	6 ounces	18.4	78.5	74.6	75.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.2	88.8	92.5	96.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	------
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas [4]	12 ounces	24.1	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	94.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	96.8	97.8	98.3	------
Fresh fruits:															
Apples	pound	15.4	288.7	306.9	306.9	310.0	270.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	201.1
Bananas	do	16.3	269.4	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	265.6	264.5	271.9
Oranges, size 200	dozen	55.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	175.8	189.3	194.4	188.0	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green	pound	23.1	214.8	235.3	161.2	226.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	151.0
Cabbage	do	10.7	286.2	287.6	229.7	327.6	233.5	198.1	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	174.3
Carrots	bunch	11.7	216.2	216.8	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	269.4	238.9	241.1	238.0	181.7
Lettuce	head	14.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	168.0	145.4	256.5	272.0	232.1	186.4	168.1	168.6	167.3
Onions	pound	9.7	234.3	250.7	276.3	270.1	282.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	206.0	196.6	177.0	168.6	176.0	187.1
Potatoes	15 pounds	129.2	354.4	366.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	296.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	205.7	219.3
Sweetpotatoes	pound	21.1	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	299.7	295.2	254.4	227.5	268.8	308.2	209.4
Tomatoes [9]	do	23.1	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches	No. 2½ can	33.2	172.8	172.4	172.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	178.3	140.1
Pineapple	do	38.2	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn	No. 303 can	18.9	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	138.4
Tomatoes	No. 2 can	18.0	192.7	193.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	161.6
Peas	No. 303 can	20.6	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.5	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	114.3
Baby foods [4]	4¼–5 ounces	10.0	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	------
Dried fruits, prunes	pound	26.9	256.0	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.3	256.2	259.9	260.6	261.6	263.1	266.7	274.9	275.1	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans	do	16.3	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee	do	86.7	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.8	348.1	348.3	346.3	294.9
Cola drink [4]	6-bottle carton	29.2	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	------
Fats and oils:															
Lard	pound	18.1	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	161.7	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated	do	32.6	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	181.4	155.6
Salad dressing	pint	34.4	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	152.8	153.0	156.9	158.3	142.1
Margarine, colored [10]	pound	29.7	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.8	171.2	172.8	174.6	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar	5 pounds	52.3	195.1	193.2	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.1	189.8	191.6	191.7	178.3
Grape jelly [4]	12 ounces	23.4	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	------

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] February 1943=100.
[3] Average price based on 52 cities; index on 56 cities.
[4] December 1950=100.
[5] Priced in 46 cities.
[6] Priced in 28 cities.
[7] 1938–39=100.
[8] Priced in 47 cities.
[9] October 1949=100.
[10] Average price based on 50 cities; index on 56 cities.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947–49=100] [1]

Commodity group	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Commodity group	Aug. 1952	July 1952
All commodities	112.1	111.8	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products	109.9	110.2	Rubber and products	128.3	*130.0
Processed foods	110.5	110.0	Lumber and wood products	120.3	120.2
			Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.6	*115.3
All commodities other than farm and food	112.9	*112.5	Metals and metal products	123.8	121.9
			Machinery and motive products	121.4	*121.4
Textile products and apparel	99.2	*98.9	Furniture and other household durables	111.6	111.6
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.5	96.2	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	113.8	113.8
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	105.5	*106.0	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
Chemicals and allied products	104.0	104.2	Miscellaneous	108.9	105.5

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D–7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

* Corrected.

TABLE D–7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	66.1	87.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	58.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	85.3	58.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	178.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.8	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.0	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.8
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	108.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	113.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	148.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.8	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average	180.4	196.1	186.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.8	143.3	176.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4
1951: January	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	136.4	187.8	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.3	176.9	170.4
February	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	179.3	171.9
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	179.4	172.6
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.8	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.6
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November	178.3	195.1	188.8	196.6	159.4	139.1	191.5	224.5	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.5	166.9
December	177.8	193.6	187.3	192.3	160.5	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	166.9

[1] This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D–7 and D–8. BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Aug.[2] 1952	July 1952
All commodities	112.1	111.8
Farm products	109.9	110.2
Fresh and dried produce	126.1	128.2
Grains	[3] 96.9	94.9
Livestock and poultry	106.4	108.2
Plant and animal fibers	114.9	115.3
Fluid milk	107.9	•107.0
Eggs	116.1	112.9
Hay and seeds	99.9	100.5
Other farm products	137.6	•138.1
Processed foods	110.5	110.0
Cereal and bakery products	106.4	106.5
Meats, poultry, fish	112.3	110.6
Dairy products and ice cream	114.3	113.8
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	105.3	103.9
Sugar and confectionery	111.1	111.6
Packaged beverage materials	161.9	161.9
Animal fats and oils	63.1	64.8
Crude vegetable oils	61.9	60.4
Refined vegetable oils	68.6	69.5
Vegetable oil end products	79.3	78.9
Other processed foods	125.4	126.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	112.9	112.5
Textile products and apparel	99.2	•98.9
Cotton products	97.6	96.1
Wool products	112.9	113.9
Synthetic textiles	90.5	•89.2
Silk products	139.3	134.7
Apparel	99.4	•99.5
Other textile products	90.4	•94.4
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.8	96.2
Hides and skins	63.7	•61.8
Leather	89.3	89.3
Footwear	110.6	110.6
Other leather products	100.2	•100.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	105.5	•106.0
Coal	106.5	•106.0
Coke	124.3	124.3
Gas	101.4	•101.4
Electricity	99.1	•99.1
Petroleum and products	108.3	109.4
Chemicals and allied products	104.0	104.2
Industrial chemicals	114.6	114.7
Paint and paint materials	105.8	106.9
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	92.1	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible	47.5	49.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.7	108.7
Fertilizer materials	110.9	110.7
Other chemicals and products	103.1	103.1
Rubber and products	128.3	•130.0
Crude rubber	138.9	138.6
Tires and tubes	126.3	129.6
Other rubber products	125.2	•123.8
Lumber and wood products	120.3	120.2
Lumber	120.5	120.4
Millwork	127.2	126.8
Plywood	105.8	•105.8
Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.6	•115.3
Woodpulp	109.3	109.3
Wastepaper	65.7	•44.3
Paper	124.0	123.8
Paperboard	124.6	125.4
Converted paper and paperboard	113.0	113.2
Building paper and board	115.8	115.8
Metals and metal products	123.8	121.9
Iron and steel	127.0	122.3
Nonferrous metals	123.6	•124.0
Metal containers	120.7	120.5
Hardware	123.8	123.9
Plumbing equipment	118.1	118.1
Heating equipment	113.6	113.6
Structural metal products	115.4	115.4
Nonstructural metal products	124.5	124.4
Machinery and motive products	121.4	•121.4
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.5	121.5
Construction machinery and equipment	125.4	125.4
Metal working machinery	129.0	•129.0
General purpose machinery and equipment	122.2	•122.2
Miscellaneous machinery	119.0	119.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	119.9	•119.9
Motor vehicles	119.7	119.7
Furniture and other household durables	111.6	111.6
Household furniture	112.6	112.6
Commercial furniture	122.5	123.2
Floor coverings	119.2	119.1
Household appliances	106.8	106.8
Radio, TV, and phonographs	93.8	93.8
Other household durable goods	119.5	119.4
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	113.8	113.8
Flat glass	114.4	114.4
Concrete ingredients	112.9	112.9
Concrete products	112.4	112.4
Structural clay products	121.3	•121.3
Gypsum products	117.7	117.7
Prepared asphalt roofing	106.0	106.0
Other nonmetallic minerals	111.9	111.9
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
Cigarettes	105.7	•105.7
Cigars	102.0	•101.5
Other tobacco products	118.4	•118.4
Alcoholic beverages	111.2	111.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.7	119.7
Miscellaneous	108.9	105.5
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.3	•113.3
Manufactured animal feeds	109.5	102.7
Notions and accessories	90.8	91.5
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.1	101.1
Other miscellaneous	120.8	120.8

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] Preliminary. • Corrected.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		18,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951: August	505	727	213,000	314,000	2,640,000	.28
September	457	693	215,000	340,000	2,540,000	.33
October	487	728	248,000	365,000	2,790,000	.30
November	305	521	84,000	191,000	1,610,000	.19
December	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,020,000	.13
1952: January [2]	400	600	190,000	280,000	1,250,000	.14
February [2]	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March [2]	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April [2]	475	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61
May [2]	475	675	300,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.90
June [2]	425	650	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68
July [2]	425	650	125,000	850,000	12,500,000	1.44
August [2] [3]	450	675	225,000	310,000	2,100,000	.25

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary

[3] Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1953								1951				1951	1950
	Sept.[2]	Aug.[3]	July [3]	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$3,112	$3,129	$3,062	$2,980	$2,778	$2,541	$2,345	$2,102	$2,193	$2,394	$2,660	$2,893	$2,934	$31,025	$28,749
Private construction	2,037	2,040	1,995	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,616	1,464	1,518	1,674	1,818	1,908	1,955	21,684	21,610
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,053	1,048	1,023	979	922	849	799	676	720	840	930	963	958	10,973	12,600
New dwelling units	935	930	905	860	810	750	710	600	650	760	832	858	849	9,849	11,525
Additions and alterations	100	100	101	104	99	87	77	63	57	66	84	91	93	934	900
Nonhousekeeping [5]	18	18	17	15	13	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	16	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	433	420	412	408	392	386	397	407	415	415	425	440	460	5,152	3,777
Industrial	188	181	180	185	188	194	201	209	209	200	200	205	210	2,117	1,062
Commercial	101	98	97	93	82	73	74	76	83	92	96	95	101	1,371	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	44	43	39	37	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	41	45	544	402
Stores, restaurants, and garages	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	40	44	51	55	54	56	827	886
Other nonresidential building	144	141	135	130	122	119	122	122	123	123	129	140	149	1,664	1,427
Religious	38	37	34	32	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	38	42	452	409
Educational	34	32	30	29	27	26	26	27	28	28	29	31	32	345	294
Social and recreational	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	12	164	247
Hospital and institutional [7]	32	34	35	34	33	33	33	32	32	33	34	36	37	419	344
Miscellaneous	27	26	25	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	25	26	284	133
Farm construction	168	183	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	110	126	148	179	1,800	1,791
Public utilities	376	381	371	359	333	313	292	263	267	303	331	351	332	3,695	3,330
Railroad	37	37	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	40	35	399	315
Telephone and telegraph	48	48	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	44	43	487	440
Other public utilities	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	195	196	226	248	267	274	2,809	2,575
All other private [8]	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	64	112
Public construction	1,075	1,089	1,067	1,055	967	851	729	638	675	720	842	985	979	9,341	7,139
Residential building [9]	53	54	53	53	55	57	59	62	65	66	68	66	63	593	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	378	380	372	370	351	334	301	268	282	289	300	318	319	3,471	2,402
Industrial	162	168	166	166	151	134	108	85	90	95	97	105	103	958	224
Educational	141	139	134	133	132	131	128	126	129	131	134	136	136	1,531	1,163
Hospital and institutional	42	41	42	41	40	41	38	35	37	36	37	40	40	498	476
Other nonresidential	33	32	30	30	28	28	27	22	26	27	32	37	40	484	539
Military and naval facilities [10]	153	152	155	153	150	135	122	105	113	116	136	147	129	1,019	177
Highways	325	335	320	310	250	175	115	90	90	111	187	293	303	2,400	2,381
Sewer and water	62	64	63	62	60	56	51	46	48	59	55	58	60	706	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	22	19	18	18	18	14	12	8	11	12	15	20	21	213	186
Conservation and development	77	79	80	81	77	74	65	56	62	72	76	78	77	860	881
All other public [12]	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	7	77	96

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F–3 and F–4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952							1951						1951	1950
	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Total new construction [2]	$203,658	$506,883	$285,047	$358,525	$265,187	$202,100	$260,887	$208,507	$190,610	$189,117	$264,023	$281,797	$337,685	$4,201,939	$2,805,214
Airfields [3]	3,924	17,556	5,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	14,532	15,535	48,427	278,630	58,183
Building	68,418	369,355	143,940	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,126	118,631	72,316	72,709	109,893	151,381	165,801	2,179,280	1,369,617
Residential	362	2,067	668	530	178	280	310	306	112	46	179	64	611	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential	68,056	367,288	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,663	109,714	151,317	165,190	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational [4]	9,073	12,290	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	9,723	8,038	6,909	60,570	3,123
Hospital and institutional	6,931	20,009	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	10,653	10,867	14,601	29,634	23,825	15,843	305,787	396,086
Administrative and general [5]	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,570	1,265	1,812	15,673	2,807	1,116	57,146	58,794
Other nonresidential building	49,538	323,047	123,800	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,399	50,247	44,021	54,684	116,647	141,322	1,746,811	896,169
Airfield buildings [6]	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	309	3,903	11,013	15,685	13,137	91,911	32,450
Industrial [7]	9,974	166,522	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,764	11,703	32,274	27,973	10,890	22,033	47,606	71,731	892,384	745,037
Troop housing	20,395	58,399	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,293	656	1,201	3,055	5,633	9,498	225,909	2,589
Warehouses	4,165	38,013	35,998	28,256	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,734	12,547	4,850	3,156	3,229	7,880	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous [8]	10,953	52,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	15,427	45,094	39,076	460,783	70,656
Conservation and development	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	47,493	9,816	9,551	396,841	321,458
Reclamation	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	1,953	5,204	86,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,796	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,429	26,432	13,185	41,084	7,863	4,347	309,913	239,690
Highways	105,449	124,089	103,228	101,366	79,665	60,971	66,430	53,373	69,594	65,375	68,419	91,588	77,090	850,946	836,015
Electrification	14,464	9,039	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,960	49,523	6,464	2,711	3,614	5,671	2,730	13,932	281,251	156,961
All other [9]	7,676	31,824	10,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	18,015	10,747	22,884	214,991	62,960

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices and customhouses.

[6] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[7] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[8] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[9] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
		New residential building					New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
	Total all classes [2]	Housekeeping				Nonhousekeeping [3]			Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units			Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]								
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	139,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,339	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	356,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,593,348	2,885,374	2,361,782	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	29,785	2,408,445	987,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,145	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,393
1951	8,805,430	4,375,820	3,814,922	170,392	390,206	579,634	37,467	2,807,359	1,005,451	533,942	434,893	29,743	69,306	66,044
1951: July	733,378	343,904	292,998	13,816	37,180	30,000	3,685	246,541	109,159	42,037	33,307	2,396	6,334	3,275
August	781,644	385,139	333,986	15,369	35,784	15,838	4,100	272,987	103,581	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
September	538,635	435,867	379,690	18,169	38,007	16,016	7,684	282,059	95,209	50,492	40,371	2,998	7,125	1,860
October	681,679	344,329	306,172	14,374	23,784	9,798	4,840	196,589	96,092	42,175	35,580	2,477	4,118	1,017
November	541,096	294,089	235,464	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	186,187	67,288	32,082	27,782	1,766	3,134	2,308
December	429,830	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,752	10,069	1,014	148,031	59,788	26,805	21,238	1,700	3,867	1,234
1952: January	508,470	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,098	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185
February	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,263	27,045	25,181	1,607	146,739	76,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,975
March	778,897	407,925	352,857	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,888	90,611	49,942	40,136	3,469	6,337	9,588
April	843,466	465,375	409,724	20,380	35,271	73,066	3,307	208,317	93,401	56,269	45,936	3,558	6,775	8,941
May	813,858	443,641	388,300	20,599	34,742	55,150	5,581	204,635	104,871	53,228	43,572	3,532	6,124	5,996
June [6]	869,290	410,751	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,075	3,060	4,706	6,808
July [7]	706,623	418,811	368,124	16,751	33,936	22,554	2,395	244,973	107,890	50,432	41,754	2,828	5,850	2,483

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1952							1951						1951	1950
	July [3]	June [4]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
All types	$244,973	$275,250	$204,635	$208,317	$198,888	$146,739	$145,675	$148,031	$186,187	$196,589	$282,639	$272,987	$246,541	$2,807,350	$3,127,700
New England	14,399	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,566	14,651	11,294	16,170	32,282	17,681	197,338	193,386
Middle Atlantic	30,628	44,928	34,294	29,773	41,738	26,096	25,311	28,958	29,988	36,132	33,408	47,537	26,442	422,549	516,583
East North Central	58,914	56,541	66,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,136	33,710	63,408	52,322	70,698	68,478	59,253	744,183	678,555
West North Central	22,029	18,057	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	8,946	11,181	17,692	30,799	13,482	18,220	204,788	262,737
South Atlantic	22,666	30,632	19,557	20,589	22,784	21,615	17,060	15,687	18,222	20,962	39,716	26,266	25,345	301,283	375,803
East South Central	13,090	19,429	6,190	5,040	8,455	6,556	6,735	2,939	5,603	4,999	8,176	8,760	5,436	112,622	144,064
West South Central	32,982	24,000	18,994	25,224	17,503	15,736	18,142	12,635	15,673	15,777	28,872	30,699	23,109	287,388	388,201
Mountain	7,842	15,275	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	5,639	5,229	5,279	9,088	11,282	13,311	8,490	101,235	112,268
Pacific	42,423	53,738	34,484	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	32,361	22,183	28,324	43,537	32,172	62,558	435,953	450,155
Industrial buildings [5]	36,277	41,193	33,613	33,067	22,517	17,391	23,222	17,828	58,295	36,206	36,163	48,651	57,624	506,193	296,803
New England	3,226	1,298	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	1,503	2,624	4,600	1,843	31,916	13,999
Middle Atlantic	3,634	8,552	5,200	6,068	4,427	2,074	3,940	1,599	10,100	11,546	6,634	9,379	8,529	97,144	55,679
East North Central	8,942	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,668	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,652	12,981	12,218	22,165	16,563	205,815	110,829
West North Central	3,515	1,267	1,412	1,332	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,527	3,980	25,306	23,369
South Atlantic	2,044	2,044	656	3,108	1,728	939	1,570	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	22,698	17,019
East South Central	2,382	2,270	2,460	354	2,212	340	662	248	118	982	1,590	4,548	887	23,914	13,358
West South Central	1,505	2,306	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,586	1,185	975	1,046	1,048	1,475	949	18,328	17,800
Mountain	774	288	445	246	216	132	279	293	749	308	382	214	304	6,103	5,469
Pacific	10,265	9,461	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	5,655	4,830	3,735	21,705	75,629	39,284
Commercial buildings [6]	56,603	65,846	50,848	54,040	54,976	34,434	33,184	43,594	41,348	47,144	91,488	57,360	61,124	739,908	1,122,583
New England	2,804	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,314	1,693	2,535	5,947	7,071	36,506	53,675
Middle Atlantic	10,056	10,714	6,426	8,489	16,120	5,398	5,203	6,625	8,904	6,631	12,655	10,815	5,267	111,764	212,645
East North Central	10,903	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	6,953	3,853	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	13,344	155,535	201,314
West North Central	3,808	4,738	4,583	4,867	3,715	1,724	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,934	4,977	2,424	2,946	43,206	94,104
South Atlantic	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	6,369	5,957	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	5,468	99,315	139,990
East South Central	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,800	3,078	2,074	2,244	36,535	46,076
West South Central	7,999	11,469	6,961	7,552	6,560	4,823	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	93,132	175,129
Mountain	2,243	4,267	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	26,185	47,481
Pacific	7,888	8,497	7,090	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,598	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	137,730	152,169
Community buildings [7]	102,785	88,886	81,338	79,851	90,367	71,769	64,084	54,910	59,611	79,016	114,163	122,591	92,056	1,147,356	1,200,078
New England	6,311	3,640	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,784	6,130	8,983	19,971	7,793	105,739	107,541
Middle Atlantic	11,763	12,035	15,035	11,696	18,950	17,030	13,121	19,585	8,815	14,504	10,375	13,959	8,956	167,319	169,096
East North Central	25,780	16,779	22,751	17,036	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,503	16,095	18,821	29,208	24,604	13,114	263,047	275,639
West North Central	11,558	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,569	5,857	6,137	5,382	4,593	9,734	16,842	6,160	8,333	105,792	103,603
South Atlantic	10,199	14,493	7,918	5,708	13,081	7,608	8,559	5,361	7,356	8,467	15,191	15,786	11,628	139,562	179,635
East South Central	5,769	5,855	1,992	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	1,270	1,963	1,475	2,301	1,775	1,718	43,328	62,529
West South Central	10,908	5,189	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,814	6,248	13,816	18,361	13,370	130,150	146,688
Mountain	3,240	2,703	2,101	1,082	1,636	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	10,334	2,079	51,210	43,296
Pacific	17,256	19,686	10,656	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,239	5,368	7,153	9,011	13,236	11,641	20,066	141,209	170,721
Public buildings [8]	7,573	43,027	10,107	12,216	4,725	3,696	4,045	11,593	6,063	4,362	5,879	16,097	11,981	108,196	134,894
New England	1,022	2,813	559	6	10	339	56	265	780	521	889	200	214	4,354	2,584
Middle Atlantic	1,681	5,854	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,070	325	16,236	60,178
East North Central	779	2,717	2,150	1,393	450	256	1,822	7,934	937	130	897	374	3,714	25,332	9,513
West North Central	341	632	12	31	554	0	0	345	8	0	777	244	299	2,084	4,896
South Atlantic	343	1,745	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	47	3,636	17,419	15,008
East South Central	113	8,148	34	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	56	36	0	100	271	9,279
West South Central	361	2,007	44	714	129	131	60	305	3,948	654	18	685	64	15,899	8,268
Mountain	270	6,842	1,650	716	927	90	18	0	8	1,090	0	361	0	4,136	3,240
Pacific	2,663	12,269	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	1,645	382	3,109	3,630	22,466	41,928
Public works and utility buildings [9]	23,455	14,284	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,458	8,809	6,341	115,708	106,164
New England	122	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	149	205	106	361	1,002	624	42	8,801	6,478
Middle Atlantic	1,749	5,724	1,383	803	268	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	348	1,633	11,161	16,898
East North Central	6,225	2,981	3,904	3,188	1,020	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	3,309	1,861	35,028	26,585
West North Central	1,186	395	2,102	109	479	238	134	6	534	1,002	1,825	889	758	9,672	9,314
South Atlantic	1,378	557	291	1,673	247	3,517	689	389	3,555	1,212	128	324	175	9,629	7,688
East South Central	649	346	36	240	112	66	0	368	8	161	250	0	92	1,988	3,316
West South Central	10,645	1,499	0	728	272	763	2,862	472	845	842	511	1,727	560	11,058	13,646
Mountain	559	104	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	0	240	240	126	2,094	2,702
Pacific	942	1,031	496	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,150	426	1,348	1,094	26,279	19,597
All other buildings [10]	18,280	22,013	20,408	20,576	14,524	11,286	8,387	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,508	19,478	17,415	189,998	207,247
New England	914	858	1,168	1,429	332	223	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	10,044	9,109
Middle Atlantic	1,756	2,051	2,299	2,256	1,955	842	762	914	1,485	2,201	2,176	1,990	1,733	18,925	22,177
East North Central	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	5,657	59,426	52,285
West North Central	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	18,727	25,451
South Atlantic	1,275	3,635	1,723	1,398	1,186	1,243	1,144	632	732	881	1,298	1,857	1,574	13,320	16,493
East South Central	704	405	426	440	379	476	271	308	1,776	523	922	363	396	6,587	9,529
West South Central	1,563	1,532	1,956	1,755	1,334	1,821	1,318	657	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	2,047	18,821	28,670
Mountain	755	1,070	785	1,019	2,131	802	310	1,700	565	923	1,151	1,128	1,313	11,507	10,077
Pacific	3,407	2,793	2,752	3,513	2,100	2,899	4,252	1,276	2,801	4,140	5,735	2,677	2,074	32,640	33,456

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,538	9,186,123	614,415
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
April	98,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	5,900	5,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,387	2,007,833	159,554
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	28,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,590	103,277
Second quarter	321,800			297,100			24,700			2,908,274	2,686,899	221,375
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	948,850	874,524	74,326
May [8]	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,483	79,749
June	108,000	(9)	(9)	99,200	(9)	(9)	8,800	(9)	(9)	977,192	909,892	67,300
July [10]	104,000	(9)	(9)	102,400	(9)	(9)	1,600	(9)	(9)	951,877	937,504	14,373

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

New Publications—Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletins

No. 1072: Employment Outlook in Electronics Manufacturing. 30 pp. 25 cents.
No. 1089: Collective Bargaining, Radio, Television, and Electronics Industry. 32 pp. 20 cents.
No. 1090: Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951. 29 pp. 20 cents.
No. 1091: Labor-Management Contract Provisions 1950–51. 33 pp. 25 cents.

Occupational Wage Surveys:
No. 1099: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 1952. 31 pp. 20 cents.
No. 1101: New York, New York, January 1952. 44 pp. 30 cents.

Sale copies of BLS Bulletins are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Send check or money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Currency sent at sender's risk.

Processed Documents

Earnings and Related Wage Practices in the Woolen and Worsted Textile Industry, April–May 1952. 15 pp.
Earnings in the Insurance Carrier Industry, August 5, 1952. 3 pp.
Wages and Salaries in Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa., May 1952. 5 pp.
Wage Chronology, Series 4, No. 23, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, 1937–[to date]. 6 pp.
Wage Structure, Industrial Chemicals, October–November 1951, Series 2, No. 87. 21 pp.
Employment in Metropolitan Areas: Employment Trends, 1947–51, 100 Metropolitan Areas. 111 pp.
Industry Employment Report, Electrical Generating, Transmission, Distribution, and Industrial Apparatus. 11 pp.

Single copies of processed publications are supplied without cost as long as supplies permit. Write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. Do not send money.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 9, 1950)